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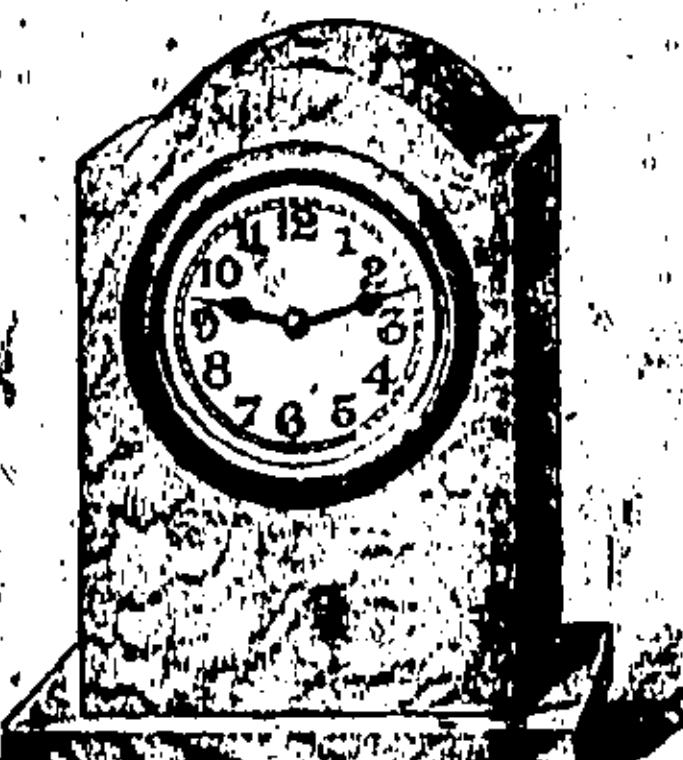
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Call For Help.
(Reuter's Service.)

London, January 2.
An event in the gale off the British coast was a Hasting wireless amateur picking up an S.O.S. from the Glen liner "Glensanda," bound from Shanghai to Hamburg, stating she was drifting out of control thirty miles south of Beachy Head.

The crew numbers sixty, including many Chinese. A tug is proceeding from Newhaven to assist the vessel which later wirelessed saying she does not require assistance at present.

[Earlier cables reported that a terrific intermittent gale, accompanied by torrential rain, hail and snow had swept Britain during the past week, interrupting road, rail and telephone communications, interfering with sport and causing serious floods in lowlying parts, especially in the valley of the Thames where villas, bungalows and farms are isolated. Shipping and the air services were seriously interrupted but no serious casualties were reported.]

New York's Plight.
(Reuter's American Service.)

New York, January 2.
Like England, New York is the victim of the wildest weather. Snow, driven by a sixty miles an hour gale is rapidly filling the streets, and rendering walking virtually impossible. Six thousand snow-plough workers have been mobilised, but it is expected the snow will be some six inches deep to-night, making home going for suburban dwellers a difficult task.

Clyde Liner Fire.
(Reuter's American Service.)

Lewes, Delaware, Jan. 2.
Fire aboard the Clyde liner "Mohawk" was extinguished after exciting scenes. The fire started in the after hold and spread to the after saloon.
The 270 passengers donned their life-belts in readiness to take to the life-boats.
A high gale and a driving snow-storm forced the vessel to take refuge in Delaware Bay.

SOVIETS' FEARS.

ANOTHER ELECTION ORDERED.
(Reuter's Service.)

RIGA, January 3.
A message from Moscow states that the Soviet Government, after investigation, has decided that elections which began two months ago, introduced undesirable elements into the Soviets.
The Government has consequently ordered fresh elections.
It has instructed the local Bolshevik authorities to do their utmost to combat the electors' apathy and counteract the increased influence of the Kulaks and other well-to-do peasants by assembling a maximum number of the peasant masses to participate in the elections and ensure the return of Communists and non-Communist supporters of the Soviet

C. GOULD DEAD.

BERAL PARTY'S LATEST ASSET.
(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, January 2.
Death is announced of the career Sir F. C. Gould.
Sir F. C. Gould has long been known as a political cartoonist, producing a cartoon almost daily for "The Westminster Gazette." He is once described by Lord Rothery as the Liberal Party's great asset. He was 80 years of age.

NEW YEAR REVELS.

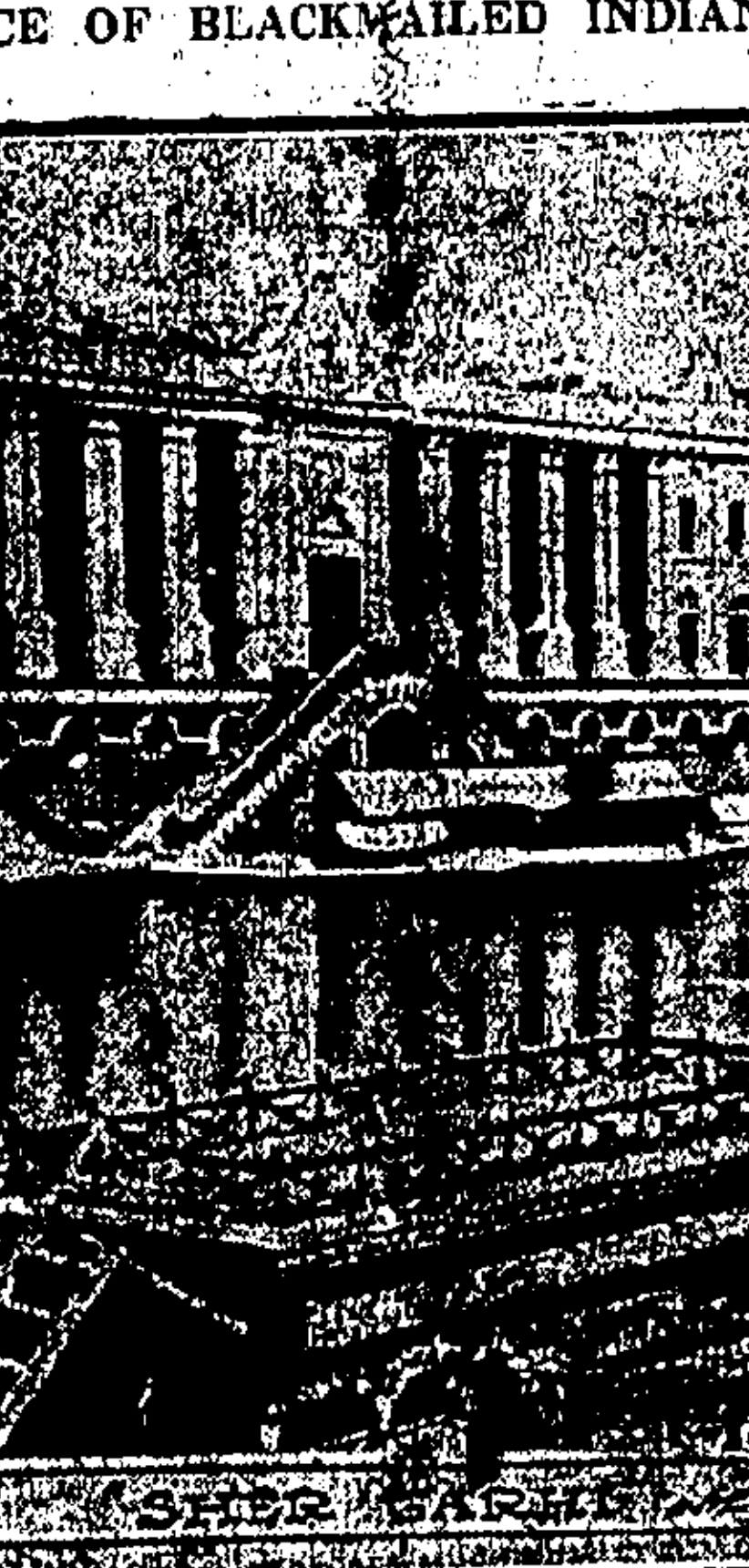
Japanese Over Hilarious.

TROUBLE AT WANCHAI.

SEWING MACHINE THROWN OUT WINDOW.

The New Year festivities of the Japanese community were marred by some unpleasant incidents, which led to a number of persons being brought up at the Central Magistracy this morning on various charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.
In the first case, tried before Mr. J. R. Ward, two seamen, Fukuyama Hanyoshi and Mura Kamikaitiro, entered a tailor's shop at No. 22, Lee Tung Street, Wanchai, yesterday afternoon, and it was alleged, caused damage and bodily injury.
Fong Wing, the complainant, stated that the two accused, on entering the shop, produced a clasp knife, whereupon the first

PALACE OF BLACKMAILED INDIAN PRINCE?



Although for "Reasons of State," the name of the mysterious "Mr. A." the Indian potentate who paid £150,000 to blackmailers when caught in Paris with Mrs. Maude Robinson, the beautiful wife of a middle-aged London bookmaker, was at first kept secret, it was later announced in London that he was Sir Hari (or Hurri) Singh, Maharajah of state in Sher Gahri, the imposing and magnificent home of his father, Maharajah of Kashmir and Jammu, one of the wealthiest of Indian Princes. In the foreground is the royal barge. Other pictures relating to the cause celebre will be found on page six of this issue.

THOSE WAR DEBTS.

BRITAIN'S "INTERESTING" SILENCE.
(Reuter's American Service.)

WASHINGTON, January 2.
A high official of the State Department has been authorised to make a statement that no assurance has reached Washington from London that Britain will not oppose a Franco-American debt settlement on terms more lenient than the Anglo-American settlement, as alleged in a report published in London, but the absence of any denial by the British Foreign Office that such suggestions might be forthcoming was noted as a very interesting fact.

America Pleaded.
(Reuter's American Service.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.
The Cabinet informally considered intimations which reached American officials giving an advance summary of the forthcoming French note dealing with war debts.

The nature of the contents was not divulged. Official circles are unwilling to make any comment, but gratification is shown that the discussions have at last produced a proposal from Paris.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

(Reuter's American Service.)

WASHINGTON, January 2.
The War Department appropriation bill reported to the House of Representatives involves an expenditure of \$31,000,000, which is \$30,000 below the budget estimates. The number of the personnel is not changed.

RUTHLESS SCIENCE.

ANOTHER VICTIM CLAIMED.

RONTGEN MARTYR.

French Professor's Heroic Fight.

Peage had her victories no less renowned than war. Also she had her heroes.

Hopeless Cripple.
(Reuter's Service.)

Bordeaux, January 2.
Science has claimed another martyr in the person of Professor Bergonic, who died after months of suffering from the ravages of Rontgen rays, with which he experimented with brilliant success, particularly against cancer.
In spite of successive amputations, Professor Bergonic only abandoned his laboratory when he had become a hopeless cripple.

PEKING AMNESTY.

TSAO KUN EXPRESSLY EXCEPTED.
(Reuter's Service.)

PEKING, January 2.
A mandate grants amnesty to all prisoners excepting Tiao Kun, who must face a public trial, members of Parliament concerned in Tiao Kun's election, who will be placed before the forthcoming national conference, and offenders charged with robbery, murder, rape, arson and breaking dykes.
The mandate says the disturbances of the last thirteen years and the abuses for which the military have been responsible have resulted in the destitution of the people and many persons have been led to offend against the laws. The general amnesty is proclaimed to mark an epochal event in the lives of the people and the history of the Chinese Republic.
Another mandate abolishes the college marshals.

CHINA'S BURDEN.

(Reuter's Service.)

SHANGHAI, January 1.
Reports from Sangkiang indicate that General Chen Loh-shan's movement against General Sun Chuan-fang has been practically dissipated, and that there are possibilities of the trouble ending within a day or two.
General Sun Chuan-fang gained the advantage by first attacking and appears to have retained it in the fighting, which has not been serious.

FRENCH PROPOSALS.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, January 2.
The nature of the French proposals reaching Washington regarding the repayment of the war debt is elucidated in a Paris semi-official message stating that M. Clementel, the Finance Minister, recently communicated unofficial suggestions to Mr. Harlick, the United States ambassador, for transmission to Washington, but no French offer blinding the French Government has been made.

The Journal des Debats forecasts the French proposals. It suggests a moratorium for ten years, the payments to be spread over ninety years.

NOT PRACTICAL.

(Reuter's American Service.)

be drunk and found doing bad things was not so serious. The accused was fined \$25 for being in possession of the dagger and was ordered to pay \$25 to the complainant for damage to property, or in default 23 days hard labour.

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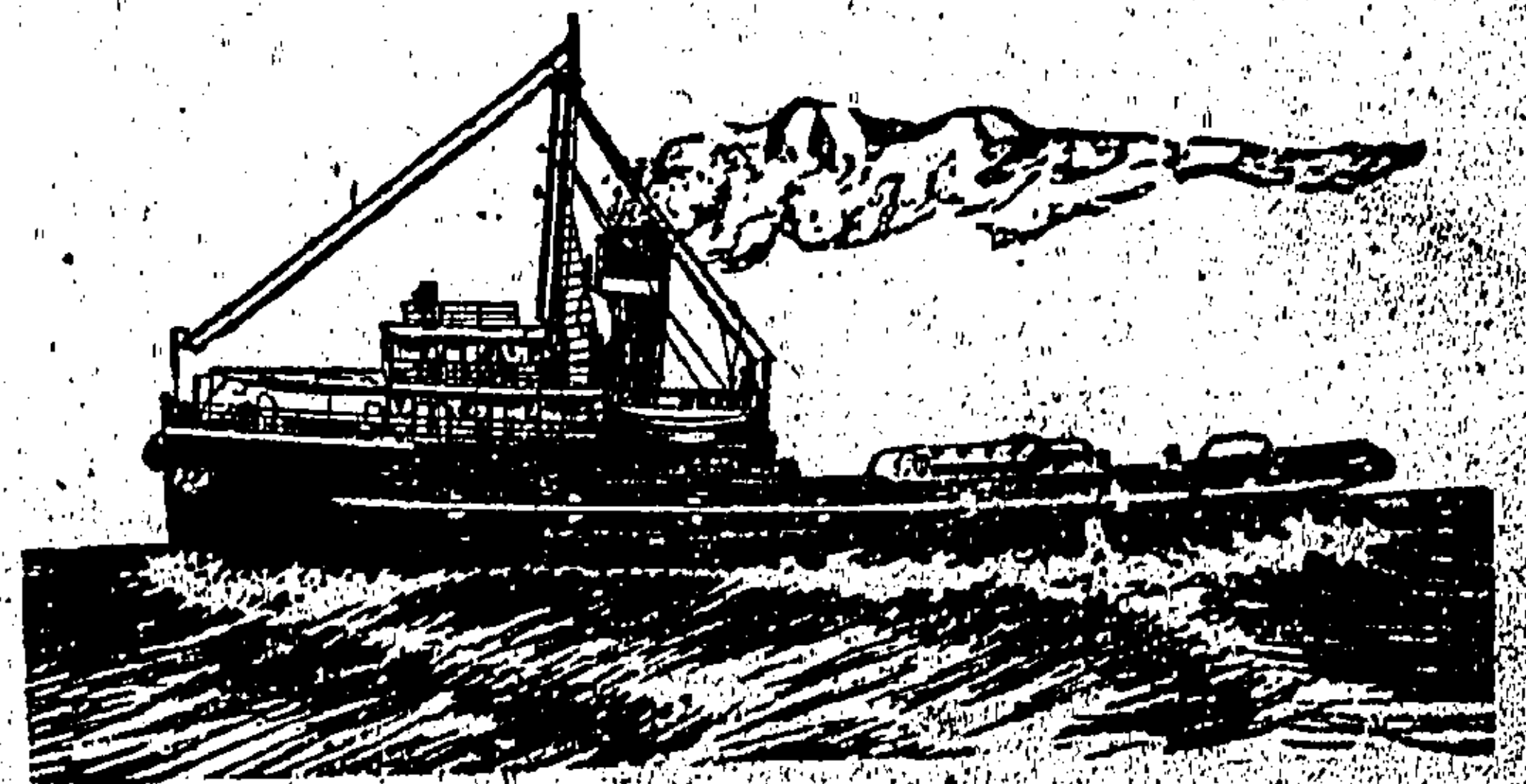
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BLUEST OF ANIMAL BLUE BLOODS.



MISS BERTHA HOFFMAN WITH DEACON

Miss Bertha Hoffman is shown here exhibiting Deacon, grand champion steer of the 1924 International Livestock Exposition, held in Chicago. The steer was raised on the Ben Cary ranch, at Littleton, Colorado. Deacon is a pure-bred Hereford, one year old, weighing 950 pounds.

Radio Pictures Across Ocean.



CAPT. R. H. RANGER

To the mechanical ability of Capt. Richard H. Ranger, is due the development of the machine by which pictures have been transmitted by radio from London to New York City.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT TAKES OATH.



PRESIDENT CALLES TAKES OATH

Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles is shown at the moment on taking the oath of office as President of the Mexican Republic, during impressive ceremonies held in Mexico City.

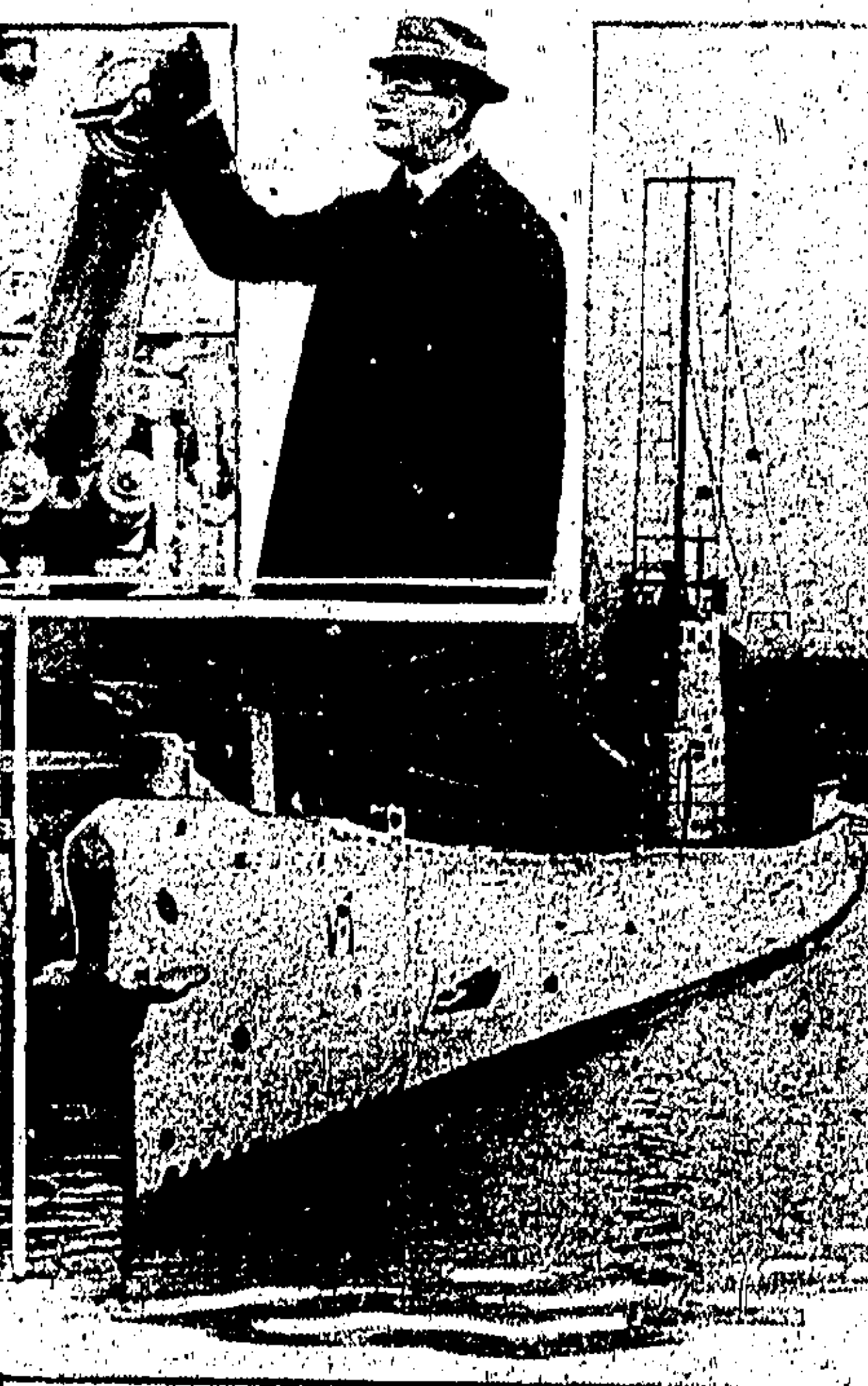
PRINCIPALS IN MYSTERIOUS "MR. A." BLACKMAIL PLOT.



① RAJAH SIR HARI SINGH, ② CHARLES E. ROBINSON, ③ MONTAGUE NEWTON, ④ EARL HALSBURY, ⑤ MRS. CHARLES E. ROBINSON, ⑥ MR. JUSTICE DARLING, ⑦ SIR JOHN SIMON.

Here are photographs of the principals in the famous London blackmail case, in which Charles Ernest Robinson, a bookmaker, sued the Midland Bank for £150,000, alleging a cheque made to his order by "Mr. A." an Indian potentate whose name was withheld, for reasons of State, had been paid to other persons. It was revealed that "Mr. A." who is reported in London to be Rajah Sir Hari Singh, son of the fabulously rich Maharajah of Kashmir, had been trapped in a Paris hotel with Mrs. Robinson, by Montague Noel Newton, who posed as Robinson. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Darling, in London, the bank being represented by Sir John Simon, while Earl Halsbury appeared for Robinson.

MONSTER CRUISING SUBMARINE.



SECRET VILQUE, 1,100 FEET SUBMARINE V-1

The Secretary of the United States Navy, Mr. Curtis D. Wilbur, is shown inspecting one of the big deck guns on the new fleet submarine, V-1, at the Navy Yard in Washington. This is the largest underwater craft in the United States Navy, measuring 341 feet long, with a beam of 27 feet. The big submarine is intended to cruise with the fleet at sea. It is capable of a surface speed of 21 knots and a submerged speed of 9 knots.

German "Vampire."



Fritz HAARMAN

Confessing that he lured many men into his lodgings and murdered them by sinking his teeth into their throats, Fritz Haarman, called the "Vampire" murderer of Germany, begged a Hanover Court to order his immediate death under the headsman's axe.

FIGURES IN THE NEWS SPOTLIGHT.



Brigadier General DAVES, American Vice-President-elect, has been operated on in hospital for a slight rupture, sustained while doing his "daily dozen." Zaghlool Pasha, leader of the Egyptian Nationalist Party, has resigned as Premier of Egypt, owing to ill health. Mayor Dever, of Chicago, has ordered police of that city to search every known gunman every time they meet one. Mrs. Blanch A. W. Hays, immensely wealthy woman, was found dead in her bath. She died of heart disease, an autopsy showed.

ADVENTURING WITH FASHION



A CLEVER
DESIGNER
VARIES
THE
TAILORED
FROCK



WHAT'S NEW IN TRIMMINGS?
THAT'S THE QUESTION!



BY BARBARA
WINSLOW

PHOTOS
BY JOEL
FEDER

VELVET
BRAID AND
FUR FORM A
TRIUMPHANTE



A VERY
DIFFERENT
MODEL
MAKES USE
OF RIBBON



THE TUNIC
FINDS INTERESTING
NEW
FASHION WAYS

Designers Refuse To Be Limited To Things Usual and Seek Things Unusual, Instead—It Is A Prophetic Mode.

Fashion is restless, and her restlessness takes shape in her bold adventures into unknown regions, and like any adventurer she disdains the limitations of the accepted fashion fact of the season. And the mode may be likened to a slumbering volcano that seems to be settled for a time, yet is sure, at a moment least expected, to break into an appalling activity. Such a condition of things is most acceptable to the woman who would be individual in her evening, for it assures the touches of difference—on even the frock of prescribed lines—that contribute the desired individuality. This is all made possible by the latitude of the fundamentals of the mode—the many gorgeous fabrics, the wide range of trimmings, the unusual shades of usual colours and their effective combinations, and the general tendency to breadth of hem is specially welcome to the slender woman, who wears the slim line silhouette with graceful ease, but longs for change and variety.

The One-Piece Frock Is Popular.

The vogue of the ensemble costume suit and the tunic blouse has increased, rather than diminished the popularity of the one-piece dress, for the long suit-out may be worn over it, and the tunic is frequently mistaken for a frock, even when it is not a part of the frock itself. It contributes more to the general effect of good grooming than any other one garment, so it is not strange that fashion, when adventuring, should take the one-piece dress along. The results are eminently satisfactory, every week adding interesting details to the group already assembled. Whether it be the tailored frock, the semi-dress or the dress affair, it must bear the stamp of difference to be acceptable, and must be according to the slender line, trimming treatment, fabric or colour.

The most noticeable deviation from the usual, the expected, the accepted is the silhouette widened at the hemline. Its influence has been insidious but unmistakable, the real cause being the fact that designers were becoming practically unable to think up new treatments of the tubular silhouette, and fashion is fundamentally change. But any change in the silhouette, especially one that has proven generally acceptable—which, by the way, the flaring line is not—had to be made gradual, and a very great deal of educational work had to be done. So that it is only very recently that the wide hemline has definitely taken shape and become an assured fashion fact. For those who can wear it, it is taking precedence over the straightline silhouette.

It is achieved by the clever use of pleats, by flounces ingeniously applied, and by godets, all three so subtly introduced that one is hardly aware of them. There are, of course, the usual glaring exceptions when a skirt has an unmistakable flared hemline, and that is all there is about it. Even the tunic has adopted the flare, and a most unusual and convincing model of a tailored frock recently brought to America from a famous Paris atelier—has a slit, straight under skirt, a flared tunic, long sleeves and a high collar. If the means to the end is manipulated cleverly enough even the medium stout woman can wear the wider hemline, but if the workmanship is crude, it is quite inadvisable.

Details Achieve Differentness.

The very different frock owes its individuality, more often than not, to trimming details, many of them inspired by influences—namely the Directoire—work in the fashion world. Braid, buttons, furs and embroideries are used in original ways, and there are fabric combinations—plaid, for instance—that contribute largely to the mode. A group of French originals, recently displayed, were proof of the fact that a change in the silhouette is bound to be followed by many new ideas in the application of trimmings, the greater part of them welcome because of their individuality.

Embroideries were used on panels over a plain fabric or beneath panels of plain material, to carry out the colour scheme of the waist when the skirt was of another shade or colour, or vice versa; irregularly on the hemline of a satin tunic dress that was sleeveless, but boasted a very high stock collar; for a wide panel front, extending from neck to hemline and in bands on the wide circular flounce that began at the hipline, and for a border that ran all way around plain coat frock of wool. A satin afternoon frock had no trimming at all, but an ingeniously cut tunic that became a flounce; another had panels of flit lace, with a pocket of lace on one side, and a third bordered its sloping flounce with black and white ostrich.

A very new model designed, apparently, for winter resort wear, had a flounce that extended well below the waistline, and a tiered skirt that made the frock appear, from the back, like a series of capes; and a crepe de chine origination had a pleated flounce applied in serpentine fashion from hips to hem, matched by a double row of the pleated fabric. There was a sash, quite wide, bowed at the side, its ends banded with fur. Loops, tabs, appliques and many unusual treatments of the fabric of the gown were noted, and two shades of one colour of the same fabric were used effectively. Ostrich seems to be increasing in popularity, appearing in the trimmings of the day. It makes an effective trimming, and is a welcome change from fur, though not lovelier, by any means.

Illustrating clever new details, the five pictured models have, each and every one of them, some touch of individuality that distinguishes them. There is a subtle something about the straight-line crepe frock that makes the flaring line a question mark singularly appropriate. It is the manipulation of the fabric that runs, panel-like, of the hem, its differentness emphasized by the fur band that one might reasonably expect to run all the way round the hem, but it surprises, instead, with its brevity. The band of fur, at the neckline gives the impression of a monk's collar; and the sleeves give a tailored effect by their length. Fur band and ornament are the effective details.

They're doing all sorts of things with the elastic band, using it up the sides; in the one particular model there is a suggestion of a flare, accentuated by the opening along the side seam. A somewhat irregular embroidery of braid and beads outlines the neck and touches the blouse itself with beauty. Velvet and fur seem to belong, the one to the other, but when braid is differentness. The combination of mole and velvet would not be a model of effect, and could easily be the correct choice for a day in town that

ended with a formal sort of tea. The collar and knotted satin tie add a jaunty touch that is the inevitable result of any detail that savours of the sailor's jumper.

One can hardly say that the ribbon-trimmed frock has a satin foundation since one's proof is wholly lacking, unless one calls the yoke top and the sleeves evidence. Wholly unusual, the frock, with its lines of novelty ribbon running round and round; its side full of lace; its buttons; and its wide belt of perforated leather. A trying frock

to any but the slender women who have no fear of horizontal lines; but effectively different for her who may wear it. The wide belt is a detail that may not be overlooked, for it is gaining a strong, though probably transitory, hold on the fancy of the smart designers.

The tailored frock is coming in for a deal of attention, and the results are proving more than usually satisfactory. You will notice that the wide belt appears on the model pictured, but it is

of embroidery, this time, to match the tabs of the narrow scarf arrangement that is pulled through the straps on the waist. This use of the scarf is new, and a French designer uses it on a plaid dress, and the strap is on the pocket. Clever? Note the dressy touch given by the wide frills and the insert of lace at the neck. There is more than the usual amount of elaboration, yet it does not detract from the general effect of careful tailoring.

Incidentally Speaking—FURNITURE

Unusual, indeed, the home that does not need a single chair, or table or cozy group of furniture to complete or improve its furnishings. Unusual, perhaps, but certainly not lucky, for there is always joy in a new possession, always pleasure in the rearranging of the room to the best advantage of both the old and the new. Many a room has been transformed from stiff formality to homely livableness by the addition and proper placing of a table or a chair. And since the gift to the house is growing in popularity, it behooves us, for the sake of variety, to look at the shops for incidental pieces of furniture.

The range of their uses—and their values—is wide; one may buy with economy many useful things, or one may squander a small fortune on a single piece of foreign workmanship. Someone has applied the adjective "wandering" to the small table that will fit equally well any vacant space in the house. They contribute to our comfort—and our laziness—when they sit handily by an easy chair, a divan, or the sewing machine. Their uses are varied—for books and a reading lamp; for the smoking things of the man of the house; for the implements of the needlewoman; or when all of these are taken care of, for the bowl that holds the flowers we find necessary to the brightness of living. These tables need not match, indeed they are much nicer if they do not, but they are a note of variety—and of colour—into the room. We know the tip tables, the gate-leg tables and the butterfly tables of our great-grandmother's day, but we are not as familiar with the colonial French, Spanish and Italian tables, and the charming little pieces from the Orient. If a table is to serve us at tea; hold the lamp by which the work or the reading is done; and in odd moments be decorative, it must be not too much the one thing or the other, that it may be at home anywhere.

There may be a corner in the home that needs a Windsor chair—by the fireplace, or a window—where a happy faculty of fitting into almost any decorative scheme. They find uses in the breakfast-or-living-room, make excellent desk chairs, and are quite at home in the average bedroom. And they are such comfortable affairs with their bowed backs and specially shaped arms. Then there are the so-called "reading chairs," the cozy upholstered, inviting-to-sit type that is at home in living-room library or bedroom.

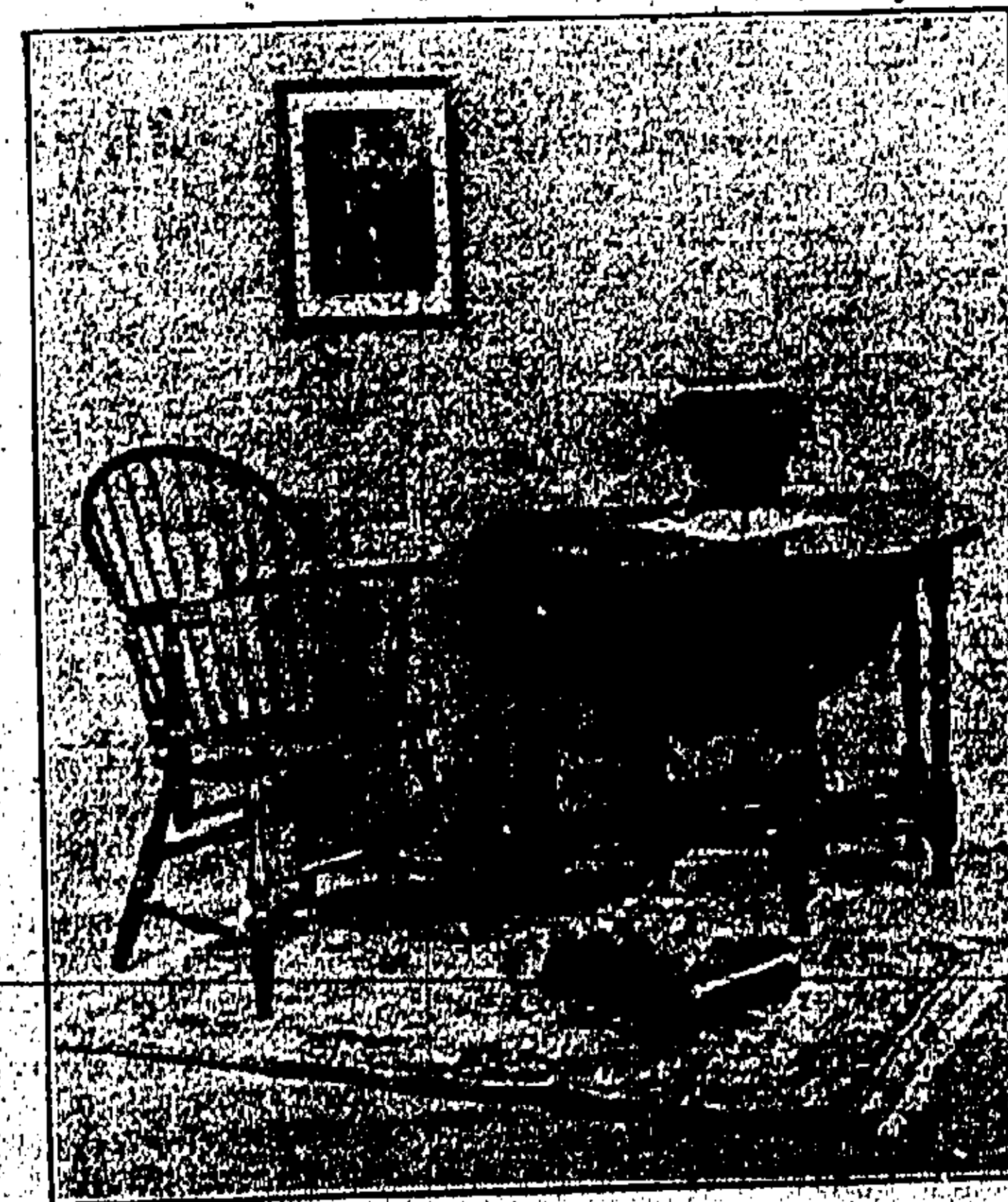
Some of them are accompanied by matching foot-stools, the combination fatal to even the most active person. For the room that needs a bit of colour

to redeem it from mediocrity, there are gay pieces upholstered in glazed chintz that have the cheeriest sort of patterns. And there are, of course, the more formal chairs.

China contributes her riches for those who may buy quite regardless of price, and included in her offerings there are consoles, cup-boards, bookcases, and tables. Lacquer and teakwood are her specialties, and the latter fashions settees, tabourets and screens as well as chairs and tables. A "nest" of teakwood tea-tables is one suggestion; a hand-carved "conversation chair" another; and there are smoking stands of

decorated lacquer, telephone stands, many distinctive and useful pieces.

And then—England sends us fine old mahogany pieces of Chippendale and Sheraton; of Queen Anne, Jacobean, Heppelwhite. France sends us rustic furniture of Breton workmanship; French period furniture; fine lacquer work, Italy sends us carved monastery chair of the seventeenth century; Tuscan tables; Lombardy prie-dieu. All the world of fine-furniture makers contribute to the supply from which we may make a choice, and a gift of incidental furniture, thoughtfully chosen for the home it is to occupy, will find a sincere welcome.



Perhaps It Is The Table, Or The Chair, Or The Footstool That Is Missing—Christmas Gift?

THEY DWELL IN TOYLAND.

The youngster is no longer content with an express cart or a doll that opens and shuts its eyes for Christmas. What earthly use would an express cart be in these days of trucks and automobiles, scooters and kiddie coasters? And the nursery probably houses a family of dolls that would have sent the little girl of a century ago into raptures of delight. But the modern boy and the modern girl—he with his electric railroad train, his toy motor car, his set of structural steel; she with her perfectly equipped doll's house, her doll luggage, her stove that bakes and all the paraphernalia of miniature housekeeping—what shall we find for their Christmas that is new?

Toy-makers labour the whole year through to answer the all-important question of "What toys for Christmas?" Any every year it would seem that the ultimate has been reached in ingenious implements of play. Yet another year produces things just as ingenious, just as intriguing, just as wonderful. And this year is proving no exception. It's a curious psychological fact that the small Miss who is bored to death with her doll family will go into raptures over a character doll or a caricature doll that is ugly and inartistic, but lovable, for all of that. An interesting group of stuffed dolls includes a nurse of the "Mummy" type—a baby and little brother and sister, the children equipped with voices. They're not beautiful, but they're droll, and they're a wonderful success. Psychology accounts for many queer things.

There are caricatures of animals, too, much more attractive to the youngster than a more life-like reproduction. And favorite comic supplement characters may come to life in the doll-world. Perhaps careful observation will reveal the need of a new doll-buggy; some new doll luggage, or some piece of miniature furniture may be replacing things worn out even more quickly in

toyland, you know. Toyland will prove more than ever interesting to boys this year, for no matter which way the rug is banded, there are ingenious toys to help make the tree incline. There are new bits of equipment that may be added to the electric train he already possesses; new wind-up toys that are positively uncanny in their behaviour, when wound; toy dredge buckets operated by crank levers; and a drum mechanism; dump wagons and steam shovels in miniature. There is a delivery truck which is also a wind-up toy, but travels at a remarkable rate of speed, and mechanical toys of all sorts have been improved for their 1924 presentation. Exact reproductions of automobiles—many of them carrying a famous name on the front—are an excellent inducement to healthy exercise, for the occupant provides the motive power.

DID YOU KNOW—

THAT the newest under-arm bag is completely reversible? The cover can be turned inside out without removing the contents, the bag of leather-lined with silk becoming a silken bag lined with leather. THAT smart new shoes are wearing a very different heel from anything you have ever seen? It is quite straight on the inside but curved on the outside, and it is amazingly high. THAT tunic blouses of printed silk are being devised to lend a gay colourful note to winter fashions? They will provide variety in connection with ensemble costumes suit or be worn with a costume slip as a frock. THAT hostess, like all Gauls, is divided into three parts, or shall we say three families? They are nude, clothed in brown or they are gray but the bulk of the many shades of all three is beige.



The Velvet Doll Is Not A Bit Afraid Of The Velvet Dog, Or He Of Her—Gunning, Aren't They?

YOU CAN MAKE IT YOURSELF.

It is not too late for the home-made gift, if one's choice of what shall be made is thoughtful and deliberate. And there is no discounting the value of the home-made gift, whether it be small or large, if it is thought out with reference to its recipient's tastes, if the lines that have been planned for the woman who has only a little time to put into hand work, many of them before they are begun. They require only a really few stitches to make them complete with a completeness that the same article without the handwork—would not possess.

Tiny frocks and aprons—also house frocks for grown-ups; lingerie of various types and colours; aprons—from the cover-all to the "dodge" variety—these come really many ways so that the decorative embroidery can be done with no hanging fear of whether there will be time to finish the garment of the

It is the same with many of the and luncheon sets, which have edgings already stitched on, or cases, which have hem-stitched corners; pinny aprons, which have a pattern ready for the outline stitch that will finish them so on through a surprisingly vast range of possibilities. Another suggestion—ribbons. Make your own, or buy them, and use them for yourself or for the girl that tells you what can be done with ribbons, and you will find that solve every feminine gift problem. Make your own, or buy them, and use them for yourself or for the girl that tells you what can be done with ribbons, and you will find that solve every feminine gift problem. Make your own, or buy them, and use them for yourself or for the girl that tells you what can be done with ribbons, and you will find that solve every feminine gift problem.

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EXCELLENT COCKTAIL!

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CELEBRATED LONDON

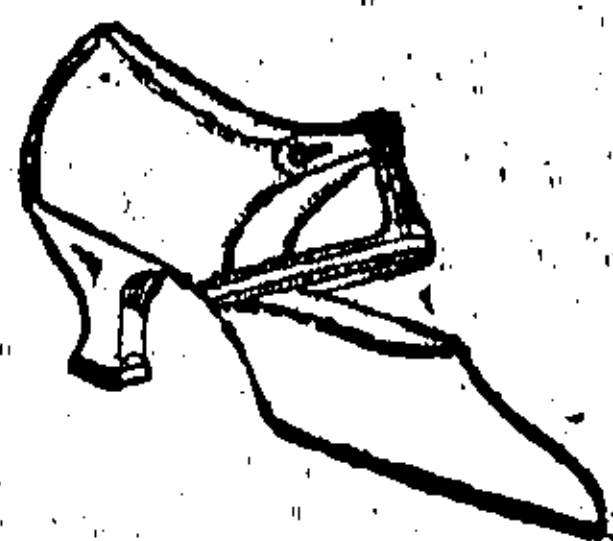
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—Longfellow.

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Hongkong, Saturday, January 3, 1925.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE
PREMIER?Mr. Winston Churchill has re-
signed from the National Liberal
Club, and now the Eighty Club has
requested him to resign, stating
that it will otherwise erase his
name from membership. In a few
pregnant words we have limned
for us another chapter in a some-
what meteoric career. Winston
Churchill's conscience is probably
as elastic as those of most politi-
cians, but he should be a man
after Ruskin's own heart who has
said some wise things on the vital
need in revising one's beliefs or
convictions. We can think of
Winston's brilliant war-correspon-
dent articles during the Boer War;
his dramatic escape from Pretoria
and later his essay to get into
Parliament as a representative of
a Lancashire constituency. It is
strange there are no stories extant
of the experiences of this lipping
aristocrat and the sturdy mill
operatives of Oldham. Having
tasted political blood, this son of
an English and American union,
is never satiated. There is a
period of holding Conservative
tenets during which, if we mistake
not he was an adherent of the
slogan which said that Balfour
Must Go. Next comes his
"Liberalism" and now his return
to the flock from which he prob-
ably drove himself. The "uncer-
tainities of cricket" are probably
not to be compared with those of
politics. The courage and honesty
of Mr. Stanley Baldwin in cre-
ating a strong Cabinet is recognised.
His courage in asking Winston
Churchill to become Chancellor of
the Exchequer is also recognised
and almost universally favoured.
The coming sessions of Parliament
should be brimful of interest—
only because of the almost certain
verbal duels between the Chan-
cellor and his erstwhile enemies—
the Socialists. In Winston there
is a possible Premier or a leader of
yet another party. Nature, which
provides such a combination offighter, speaker, artist, writer,
traveller in one human frame,
meant that these specialised
qualities—whether wisely given
in such large quantities or not—
should be used to the full. The
future, all unknown, seems to be
Winston's. He regards it doubt-
less, as did Charles Frohman pass-
ing hence on the doomed "Titanic"
as a great adventure. National
Liberal and Eighty Clubs have no
terrors for him.

O. B. E.

The lavish distribution of such
Orders as that of the British
Empire, rather brought them into
disrepute, which explains the now
limited output of them and the
equally limited display on the part
of those entitled to wear the Order
and use the initials. It should
therefore be a matter for con-
gratulation that those responsible
are evidently taking a serious
view of their responsibilities and
making an attempt to restore the
Order to the prestige from which
it has fallen. This seems to be
shown by the news that the O.B.E.
has been conferred upon the
chauffeur who drove the late
Sirdar before and after he was
assassinated. With the knowledge
of the splendid piece of bravery
shown by the man, it might be
argued that something more
practical than the Order mention-
ed might have been bestowed.
The "practical" side may well be
left to those on the spot, and we
should be a little surprised if some
tangible recognition has not been
made. The main thing is that the
Order of the British Empire is
being made a thing worth prizing.
It has been given for many things,
but scarcely for anything better
than the action of the Egyptian
chauffeur at a crucial and critical
time.

A Plea For Sport.

A plea for the preservation of
the true idea of sport is made in
the current number of the
"Quarterly Review" by the Rev.
Edward Lytton, the former
headmaster of Eton, writing under
the heading of "Sport and Sports-
manship." Sport as a recreation
as against the excessive specialisa-
tion that may win championships
and Olympic games is the sub-
stance of the appeal. "Victory,"
he writes, "purchased by slavish
professionalism will sound the
knell of sport. It will be not
certainly, but in all probability—
an indication that we are throwing
away our heritage and subscribing
to an ugly and devastating idea
that individual excellence ought to
be purchased at the cost of a huge
irreparable national loss." Mr.
Lytton looks upon Sport as
England's contribution to the re-
creation of mankind and at this
time when recreation is more
imperatively needed than ever
before he thinks we are in danger
of succumbing to certain "poison-
ous influences" which he "rather
hesitantly suppose are telling upon
other peoples more than on our-
selves." Whether our continued
participation in the Olympic
Games works for good or was he
considers as entirely depending on
whether we can pour our lonely
furore refusing to purchase
success at the cost of bondage but
showing that excellence is still
possible to true sportsmen; or
whether we allow ourselves to be
"seduced by the spell of filthy
lucre and self display."

SERBIAN SURPRISE.

FIRST-CLASS POLITICAL
SENSATION.

(Reuter's Service.)

BELGRADE, January 2.
A first class political sensation
has been created by the Govern-
ment decree ordering the disolu-
tion of the Radical Croatian Peas-
ants' Party on the ground that the
Party has allied with itself Com-
munist.The decree orders the confisca-
tion of the Party's archives, and
the immediate arrest of the ex-
ecutive.
The decree forbids members to
hold posts in the public services
or to enter Parliament.

"DOCTOR ACCIDENT."

HIS MEMORY RESTORED
BY KICK.The remarkable case of Mr.
W. G. Harbord, whose memory
was restored by the kick of a horse,
is the latest addition to a long list
of cases in which accidents have
accomplished cures which medical
skill has been unable to effect.A curious story of a similar
kind was told some time ago by
Major-General Maunderson, of
Tiverton."In India," he said "eight or
ten officers quartered near Lahore
were out hawking ravine deer and
obara, and during a run Colonel
Fisher's horse blundered over
some rough ground, and fell with
him."

"A TRICK OF THE BRAIN."

"The only injury he received
was 'loss of memory.' We got a
native cot and he rested on it for
three hours without getting better.
We kept asking what he was do-
ing to have fallen, and so on, but
he could remember nothing about
it. As we were some twelve
miles from Lahore, it was sug-
gested that he should be carried
home on the cot by coolies."This he objected to, and in-
sisted on riding home. A brother
officer and I rode with him. By
the time we got near Lahore it was
dark, and his pony fell with him
over a heap of limestone at the
side of the road. He again fell on
his head, unhurt; but his memory
was completely restored."

AFTER FORTY YEARS.

More remarkable still was the
experience of William Allen, a
soldier, who was severely wounded
in the head at the Battle of Getys-
burg. Allen recovered from his
wound, but the machinery of his
brain appeared to have stopped.
For forty years his mind was a
blank so far as current events were
concerned; but he retained a vivid
memory of the incidents of his life
up to the unlucky day, and could
describe long-dead men and trivial
incidents of his youth with remark-
able fidelity. On July 22, 1903,
he was thrown from a horse, on to
his head; and, after recovering
consciousness, found that his
memory was completely restored.The fear of an accident was the
means of restoring speech to a
dumb man. The man, who lived
at Gosport, had been dumb for
four years when, on returning
home one evening, his bicycle
skidded. In his alarm he shouted,
and was so startled and surprised
at hearing his voice that he called
out again and again until he was
convinced that speech had return-
ed to him.It is not many years since a
remarkable case of dumbness
excited great interest in medical
circles. Twelve months earlier a
cattle-dealer had been kicked by a
horse, with the result that he com-
pletely lost his voice. A year
later he was riding a doomed
horse to the slaughterer's yard,
when the animal began to kick
and plunge in a dangerous man-
ner. "The man," we are told,
"lost his head in excitement,
and after a few minutes began to
talk."

HIS FIRST WORDS.

More curious still was the case
of a blacksmith, Paul Stengel, who
was kicked in the head by a horse
while in the middle of a sentence
addressed to his assistant, and
rendered unconscious for several
days. On recovering, his mind
was an absolute blank, until one
day he fell down a flight of steps,
pitching on his head.
He was picked up in a dazed
condition; and on recovering his
senses the first words he uttered
were the completion of the sen-
tence that had been interrupted by
the horse's kick some months
earlier.Some time ago a Devonshire
man, who had been blind for
nearly twenty years, sustained a
fracture of the skull in a carriage
accident. In the necessary opera-
tion part of the skull which had
been driven into the brain was
removed, with the result that,
when the patient gained conscious-
ness, he found that his sight was
restored to him.Two workmen at the Nether-
lands Harbour Works Co.'s fore-
shore at North Point were injured
yesterday morning by a fall of
earth. They were removed in the
motor ambulance.

OILER ABLAZE.

EXCITING HARBOUR
FIKE.

BRIGADE'S HARD TASK.

Between eleven and midnight
last night, the harbour was startled
by a succession of blasts from the
oil-burner ship "Ling Nam,"
which is tied to buoy No. A5,
almost opposite the Harbour
Office.On investigation it was found
that a fire had broken out on board
the ship. The Fire Brigade was
notified by the Water Police and
No. 1 Fire Boat proceeded post
haste to the ship.In the forward stokehold, be-
tween the boilers and an oil tank,
the fire was located. Apparently,
some oil in the bilges had become
ignited. It is thought that the fire
was due to the boiler becoming
over-heated or to back-fires from
the boiler.Dense fumes were issuing from
the place. In addition to having
to find their way through a maze of
twists and turns, through the
engine-room and stoke-room the
firemen were handicapped by the
slippery condition of things, most
of the men including Mr. H. T.
Brooks, Superintendent and Mr.
G. C. Moss, Station Officer, getting
a dirty oil bath.When six lengths of hose had
been brought down to the spot, the
danger of the fire spreading and
an explosion following, were re-
moved. In a few minutes the burn-
ing part was flooded and the fire
put out. Nevertheless it took the
Brigade about an hour to get down
to the steamer's bottom and ex-
tinguish the outbreak.Actually there was little damage,
excepting, of course, to the oil
which was burnt and the floor
plates which cracked up as the
result of water being thrown on
when white-hot.The s.s. "Ling Nam" flies the
Chinese flag and is owned by
the Chung Wah Navigation Co.,
Ltd. She is employed on the run
between Hongkong and South
America, having arrived here on
December 28 with passengers and
cargo from Tarkhan. Her funnel
resembles those of the "City"
Line.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

A great many of the patrons of
the Queen's Theatre yesterday
went to enjoy a screened series of
antics performed by the screen's
most gifted and adorable boy.
They remained to marvel at the
genius of a real actor to whom
comedy is but one of many forms
of expression. Many went im-
pelled by their love for the lad
whose image they have watched
so many times projected on the
silver sheet. They remained to
thrill in the presence of a tiny
tragedian, Jackie Coogan was the
boy, the play was Frank Lloyd's
adaptation of Charles Dickens'
"Oliver Twist" presented as a
First National Attraction.It cannot be said that any
novel of the length of "Oliver
Twist" can be set forth either on
stage or screen, and remain in
perfect agreement with the
original; but, while some will wish
that this or that episode had been
chosen from the book rather than
what is filmed, it must be conceded
that Mr. Lloyd took with a logical
hand those portions of the novel
that lent themselves best to the
medium of the screen and were
most readily welded together into
a plot paralleling that told by
Dickens—the story of how Monks
first tried to destroy the soul of
Oliver and then plotted to destroy
his life.Lon Chaney's performance of
the rôle of Fagin will add laurels
even to that much and honourably
bedecked actor. Many will claim
it to be his most vivid and
imaginative creation. Gladys
Brockwell signals her return
to the screen by a notable per-
formance of the rôle of
Nancy. Bill Sikes was played by
George Siegmann and Lionel
Belmore as Mr. Brownlow.
Each was a conscientious perfor-
mance, co-ordinated and controlled
by the genius of Frank Lloyd who
in "Oliver Twist" reveals more of
subtlety than in any other work of
his; but no less of power, and who
thus verifies his right to stand in
the position assigned him—in the
very front rank of the world's
greatest directors.Washington, January 2.—It is
learned that Senator Borah, Chair-
man of the Senate Foreign Re-
lations Committee, intends shortly
to move a resolution requesting
the President to convene inter-
national Conference to consider
further disarmament and economic
problems. —Reuter's American
Service.Promptly at noon yesterday
Sincere celebrated their twenty-
fifth anniversary at their main
department store, which was held
for the occasion. A most artistic
string of firecrackers, with his-
torical and mythological tableaux
at intervals, strung out from the
roof garden to the ground and
burst again to the first floor, was
let off for the occasion.

TIME FOR CAMP.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S
APPEAL.The following circular letter
signed by Mr. M. F. Key, the
Acting Secretary, has been sent
to the members of the Hongkong
General Chamber of Commerce:—The Chamber was recently
asked to recommend that an
additional Bank Holiday be
declared on a Saturday in this
month in order to facilitate
attendance at the Volunteer
Training Camp, which is to be
held this year on two successive
week ends, viz., from Friday
evening, January 7, to Sunday
evening, January 9; and from
Friday evening, 16th to Sunday
evening 18th.It was felt that, with China New
Year following so closely upon
the Christmas and New Year holi-
days, the Committee could not
consistently recommend the
Government to declare an addi-
tional holiday in January. Though
impelled by business considera-
tions to take this view, the
Chamber trusts that Firms will
do their utmost to make arrange-
ments whereby a maximum num-
ber of men can attend both of the
week-end camps and thus gain the
fullest advantage from this annual
opportunity for intensive training.
The Volunteer Force has made
such encouraging progress this
year in regard to numbers that a
small attendance at Camp would
be a most disappointing set-back.It is specially requested by the
Commandant that men who can be
spared may be notified as soon as
possible, so that they can send in
their names and thus facilitate the
messing arrangements.The Chamber confidently looks
to its Members to give the Officers
and Men of the Volunteer Defence
Corps the heartiest support and
encouragement in this matter.

BUS ACCIDENT.

DRIVER AND INPECTOR
COMMITTED.The hearing of the manslaughter
charge against a driver and
inspector of the Kai Tak Motor
Bus Company as a result of the
death of an old man in the Kow-
loon City bus accident on Novem-
ber 30 was concluded before
Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kow-
loon Magistracy yesterday after-
noon.Mr. N. I. Brewer and Mr. D.
McCallum appeared for the two
defendants.The first defendant's evidence
was to the effect that the inspector
assumed charge of the wheel in
order to test the steering gear
regarding which he had made
several complaints to the fitters
and the inspector. Control of the
wheel was gained forcibly, and
soon after the bus suddenly ran off
the road into the stream.The second defendant stated
that in view of complaints made
by the driver that the steering
gear was slack, he was standing
in front of the bus watching the
first defendant drive. The
vehicle swerved to such an ex-
tent that he lost his balance and
fell, catching the wheel with
one hand and the seat with the
other. The bus then dropped into
the stream. Witness denied that
he pushed the first defendant or
sat in the driver's seat. The only
time he touched the wheel, said
witness, was when the bus was
crossing the road. Asked why the
driver occupied only half of his
seat, witness replied that it may
have been done to enable him to
test the bus.After the solicitors had addressed
the Bench at length, His Worship
said that a prima facie case had been
made out against both the de-
fendants and he would commit
them for trial at the next Criminal
Sessions.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR
IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES
UNDER THIS HEADING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Hongkong, January 4th 1925.

1st Sunday after Christmas.

8 a.m. Holy Communion.
10 a.m. Children's Service.
11 a.m. Matins.
12 noon Holy Communion.
6 p.m. Evensong.First Church of Christ, Scientist,
MacDonnell Road, Below Rovers
Road, Tram Station.Sunday, 11.15 a.m.
Wednesday, 8.30 p.m.
Reading Room open Tuesday and
Friday mornings 10 to 11.

TRY THIS FOR YOUR COUGH.

A nervous looking cough cannot be
cured by a glass of water, but it will
disappear under the healing and sooth-
ing effect of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy. Every user is a friend. It is
not sold everywhere.

WELSH NOTES.

WATKIN DAVIES' BOOK.

[BY AP. RHYS.]

Before giving a brief review of a book on Wales which has fallen into my hands in the past week, I must give effect to a promise I made that I would remind readers of the annual meeting of the Hongkong St. David's Society to be held next Friday at the offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, Princes Building, at 5 p.m. I understand that the business is to receive the report and statement of accounts for the past year, to elect officers and committee for the ensuing year and to consider the manner in which St. David's Day shall be celebrated. Apart from remarking that no Welshman who appreciates the desirability of the Society being representative and for whom it is all possible should absent himself from the meeting, I think it would be out of place for me to pass further comment.

The book on Wales I referred to above is by a gentleman whose name has appeared before in these columns—Mr. W. Watkin Davies. His recent articles on "The Wales of to-day" in the "Westminster Gazette" attracted considerable comment. In addition to its author being an authority of high standing (Mr. Davies is an M.A. and F.R.Hist.S.) the book has the advantage of cheapness. It is one of a series being issued by the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge at the exceptionally moderate price of 2/6d. the circulation attained to making this possible.

Before getting down to the book I might mention at this stage that several books in this series have come to the "China Mail" office for review and each is a little gem in itself. The Library is edited by Prof. Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P., Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, of Aberdeen, and Prof. W. T. Brewster of New York; the publishers being William Norgate Ltd.

I might as well say straight out that the book will not be of interest to any reader who has no interest in Welsh history. The writer has no space for dilating on those personal experiences of characters introduced to his readers which make even a history book interesting to the casual reader; his is the passionate ardour of the seeker after the hidden motives underlying events and changes in the current of thought rather than that of the deliverer after anecdotes.

The greatest tragedy in the history of Wales is how the author looks upon its failure to achieve unity at the time of the Norman Conquest. The Welsh people were then presented with two alternatives—they might sink all differences in the presence of alien enemies and by forming themselves into one powerful state successfully resist invasion or, in the alternative, remain divided and consequently prove an easy prey to their foes.

"Before the test," writes Mr. Davies, "the Welsh people failed. The princes showed that they set greater store by their own glory and dignity than upon the safety of the country as a whole and time and again they refused to lay aside their rivalries and jealousies in order to present a united front to the enemy. A love of liberty and independence had been born and they were to inspire a desperate resistance against overwhelming odds on several occasions, but the one condition absolutely essential if independence was to be preserved the Welsh princes were not prepared to accept. And so the people of Wales, turning their backs upon this splendid opportunity, began to tread that long road of political failure and futility which made them eventually a mere appendage of England and which, but for the efforts of bards and men of letters in the creation of a precious national literature, would have led inevitably to the total extinction of the Welsh people."

MALE VOICE CHOIR.

The Hongkong Male Voice Choir has been practising for some time under the able leadership of Mr. Stanley Collett, the conductor, and on Thursday, January 8, at Cathedral Hall, music lovers will have an opportunity of hearing what the Society can do.

A very fine programme has been arranged, including many new part songs. A special feature will be the Duet and Chorus, "The Miserere" from "Il Trovatore." Added to the choral items, will be solos from local artists of the very front rank in musical circles. They are Mrs. Bowes Smith, Mrs. Stanley Collett, Mr. Frederick Mason, A.R.C.O. (Cathedral Organist), Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, (Humorous Monologues) and Mr. Abrams (Violin).

As the seating accommodation at the Hall is limited, and there is already a good demand for tickets, tickets should be bought early.

CHILDREN'S SPORTS.

HAPPY TIMES AT K.C.C.

SEVENTEENTH MEETING.

The grounds of the K.C.C. presented an animated appearance on the occasion of the New Year's Day athletic meeting for children. This was the seventeenth such meeting that the Cricket Club has arranged and success was as great as ever both from the point of view of the provision of recreation for the children and a thoroughly enjoyable time for the parents. His Excellency the Governor was present during the greater part of the afternoon.

At the conclusion of the sports a large crowd gathered in front of the Club House, to witness the presentation of the prizes to the successful competitors, this pleasant little ceremony being performed by Lady Severn, the wife of the Colonial Secretary.

In the absence of the President Mr. E. Abraham, Vice-President, introduced Lady Severn and on behalf of the Club he thanked the various subscribers to the Sports Fund, and especially mentioned the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for the assistance so readily given in laying out the grounds.

GIRLS' RACES.
 Skipping Race (14 and under):—1. P. Gittins; 2. A. Blyth; 3. N. Docherty.
 Flat Race (6 to 9):—1. E. Banker; 2. P. Everest; 3. I. Woolley.
 Skipping Competition (under 9):—1. I. Lammert; 2. I. Tofte; 3. J. Reynolds.

Flat Race (under 6):—1. M. McCaw; 2. M. Young; 3. K. Bolt.
 Potato Race (10 to 14):—1. M. Gourlay; 2. Joyce Raven; 3. Ina Brown and I. Gittins.
 Skipping (10 to 14):—1. Alice Mead; 2. Iris Frith; 3. Edith Mead.

Flat Race (14 and under):—1. Peggy McCaw; Dorothy Raven; 2. Dorothy Smith.
Musical Chairs:—1. Lily Spanton; 2. Iris Frith; 3. Bessie Mackay.
 Egg and Spoons Race (14 and under):—1. B. MacAinsh; 2. Lily Spanton; 3. Joyce Raven.

Flat Race (6 to 14):—1. Peggy McCaw; 2. Peggy Everest; 3. Isa Lammert.
 Relay Race (9 to 14). Winning team:—Dorothy Smith, Bessie Mackay, B. MacAinsh, and Ethel Banker.

Consolation race:—1. Nora Branch; 2. Elsie Raven; 3. Mona Alcock.
BOYS' RACES.
 Potato Race (10 to 12):—1. W. King; 2. H. Tofte; 3. R. Groundwater.

Boot Race (under 12):—1. Jack Smith; 2. G. Costello; 3. Hendry Lesa.
 Obstacle Race (12 to 14):—1. T. Neave; 2. W. King; 3. E. Nicholls.
 Relay Race. "Winning team":—S. Christie, E. Nicholls, Jack Smith and W. Coysh.

Flat Race:—1. Jack Smith; 2. E. Lammert; 3. J. Brewer.
 Sack Race (8 to 14):—1. S. Christies; 2. M. Groundwater; 3. R. Groundwater.

The heat winners were:—Costello, M. Groundwater, Purne, Christie, Woolley, and R. Groundwater.
Tug of War. Winning team:—H. Purne, C. Pile, S. McNider, E. White, E. Nicholls, L. Hynes, E. Tacchi, and L. Oram.

Flat Race (4 to 7):—1. Douglas Dixon; 2. Harold Croft; 3. Bill MacFarlane.
 Three Legged Race (10 to 14):—1. L. Marshall and C. Spradbury; 2. H. Tofte and L. Oram; 3. F. Hartley and H. Clarke.

Flat Race (8 to 10):—1. A. Smith; 2. L. Wright; 3. K. Nelson.
 Wheelbarrow Race:—1. H. Purne and S. McNider; 2. A. Mitchell and C. Pile; 3. E. Hartley and T. Neave.
 Consolation Race:—1. G. White; 2. E. McNider; 3. G. Hill.

The Bandman's Race resulted as follows:—1. Berryman; 2. Hyatt; 3. Mills.

LAST NIGHT'S BALL.

REVELS AT KOWLOON DOCK.

500 GUESTS.

It is to be guilty of a platitudinous to write that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. never do things by half alone but as each year comes round more refreshing than ever seen the results of their labours on the decorations and those hundred and one other things in which thoroughness although it may seem in essential really makes all the difference between success and failure.

Ample accommodation for dancing was provided for the 500 guests in the Drawing Office on the upper floor of the main office building which was exquisitely decorated and in which there was every convenience. Use was made of the office as a lounge and of an adjoining room as a supper room.

The dancing programme was varied, including the Lancers, Quadrille and Eightsome Reel as well as the more general One-Step and Fox-Trot.
 The following are the members of the Committee responsible for the successful arrangements:
 Chairman, Mr. W. Forsyth; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. G. Garraway; Secretary, Mr. H. G. Cooper; Treasurer, Mr. J. McKelvie; Committee, Messrs. R. J. Dixon, F. C. Goodman, F. Cullen, J. V. Ramsay, G. H. White, A. Mair and D. Keith was responsible for the decorations; Mr. J. Kempton for the lighting effects, while Messrs. J. V. Ramsay and G. H. White acted as M.C.s.

The catering was in the hands of Café Wiseman.

LAWN BOWLS.

ENGLAND BEATS SCOTLAND IN ANNUAL MATCH.

Results in the annual international match between England and Scotland, played off at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on New Year's Day, were as follow:—

Messrs. Knott, Clarke, Gray and McNeil (England) beat Messrs. Williamson, McBride, McFavish and Kynoch (Scotland), 26 points to 7.

Messrs. Shiner, R. Goodman, Goldenberg and Shellshear (England) lost to Messrs. Reid, McLeod, Wylie and Russell (Scotland), 15 points to 34.
 Messrs. Wood, Pearman, Green and Farrell (England) beat Messrs. McKay, Dyer, Keith and Ferguson (Scotland), 29 points to 19.

Messrs. Dixon, Cock, Lapsley and Edwards (England) beat Messrs. Laing, Paton, Hyde and Gow (Scotland), 17 points to 14.

Messrs. Carpenter, Crookdake, Whitley and Brayfield (England) beat Messrs. Douglas, Shaw, Drummond and Gerard (Scotland), 15 points to 21.

Messrs. Blackburn, Bullock, Tacchi and Guy (England) beat Messrs. Russell, Tompkins, Clark and Harvey (Scotland), 17 points to 15.

The total scores were:—England 121; Scotland 104.

In the absence of the President of the Lawn Bowls Association (the Hon. Mr. A. O. Laing), Mr. R. M. Dyer acted as host for the occasion.

At the conclusion of the match, spoons were presented to the winning team by Mr. R. M. Dyer. Each country has now won twice.

OPIUM POINTS.

LONDON, January 2.
 Referring to the resumption of the second Opium Conference at Geneva on Monday, the "Daily News" says it is high time the Government realised the importance of the situation created by the unifying record of both Conferences. The Cabinet had wisely instructed the British delegate not to sign the convention drawn up by the first Conference, and it is to be hoped the last has been heard of that more than worthless document. The state of the Second Conference is no better, and it is clear that something much larger than the mere technical questions is involved. It is imperative to remedy the mistake of not providing the British delegation with a political head. The dispatch of a Cabinet Minister to Geneva would not reflect on the most capable work of Sir Malcolm Delevingne. The same argument applies to India, for which there is the strongest case for sending a man of the type of Viscount Chelmsford, Viscount Hardinge or Mr. A. C. Chatterjee.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping cough is hard on the child and hard on the parents. Control the dreadful whooping and coughing with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It induces quiet sleep, but contains no narcotics nor other harmful substances. Sold and recommended everywhere.

TEST CRICKET.

ENGLAND'S GLUT OF LEATHER-HUNTING.

Record Total.

(Reuter's Service.)

Melbourne, January 2.

Drawing of stumps, second day's play, second Test Match:—Australia were all out in their first innings for 600, a record total. Ponsford scored 128 and Victor Richardson 138.

There were 47,000 present today, in glorious weather, with many coatless. The wicket played perfectly.

Resuming at 300 for 4 wickets, Ponsford (128) and V. Richardson (138), not out overnight, were soon separated. Ponsford had not added to his score when he was bowled by Tate 301-5-128. He batted for three hours and 42 minutes, a brilliant innings. He hit only six fours, but received a terrific ovation.

Victor Richardson, partnered by Kelleway, continued. His driving was masterly. He batted in all for three hours and fourteen minutes, hit thirteen fours, and dominated the scoring. He received a prolonged ovation when he was run out from a brilliant return by Chapman. 424-6-138.

Hartkopf was next in and Kelleway's wicket was the next to fall. 439-7-32.

In next Gregory played a dashing innings and hit 6 fours. He was out next at 499-8-44.

Oldfield saw Hartkopf dismissed at 599-9-80. Hartkopf played excellent cricket for 2 hours and 46 minutes and hit 8 fours.

There was cyclonic cheering when Mailey (last man in) scored a single off his first ball, hoisting the 600.

The previous best was England's 589 at Melbourne in 1912, and Australia's 586 at Sydney in 1894.

The English fielding was good, but the bowling tired and was innocuous, except that of Tate and Gilligan.

The gate receipts totalled £4,699.

Detailed scores follow:

AUSTRALIA—1ST INNINGS.
 W. Bardsley, c Strudwick, b Gilligan 19
 H. L. Collins, c Strudwick, b Tate 9
 Arthur Richardson, run out 14
 M. Ponsford, b Tate 128
 J. M. Taylor, run out 72
 Victor Richardson, run out 138
 C. Kelleway, c Strudwick, b Gilligan 32
 A. E. Hartkopf, c Chapman, b Gilligan 80
 J. M. Gregory, c Gilligan, b Tate 44
 W. A. Oldfield, not out 39
 A. A. Mailey, l.b.w. Douglas 1
 Extras 24
 Total 600

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
 Gilligan 114 3
 Tate 142 3
 Douglas 95 1
 Woolley 26 0
 Hearne 69 0
 Tyldesley 130 0

England's team is:—Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan (Sussex), Mr. A. P. Chapman (Essex), Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas (Essex), J. B. Hobbs (Surrey), H. Streliffe (Yorkshire), J. W. Hearne and E. Hendren (Middlesex), F. E. Woolley (Kent), M. W. Tate (Sussex), R. Tyldesley (Lancashire) and H. Strudwick (Surrey).

Another change of programme last night attracted a holiday audience to enjoy itself. The artistes were in great form and readily conceded the encores demanded from them. Miss Wish Wynne's character studies were again in true artistic form and her delineations of varied types were received with acclamation. Alfred Cunningham in a selection of songs revealed himself again as a very fine singer, whilst the more or less broad humour of Harold Walden caught popular fancy. Miss Adeler with "dainty songs," and Zoe in dances, with Bernard Kitchen at the piano all contributed to a successful and enjoyable programme which will be repeated this evening for the last time, when a full house seems assured.

CHURCH NOTES.

THE WISE MEN AND THE SHEPHERDS.

One Gospel tells of one kind of people who saw a star in the East and followed it; and another Gospel tells the same story of quite an opposite kind of people. Matthew says that the wise men of the time were the first to appreciate the coming of Christ. Luke says that it was the plainest sort of people, the shepherds, who first greeted that coming. There is the same variety of impression still. Many people now write as if religion were for the Magi, the wise men only. They make of it a mystery, a philosophy, an opinion, a doctrine, which only the scholars of the time can appreciate, and which plain people can obey, but cannot understand. Many people on the other hand, think that religion is for plain people only: good for shepherds but outgrown by Magi. A star that invites the superstitious and ignorant to worship; but which suggests to scholars only a new phenomenon for science to explore.

But the story calls both the wise and the humble to discipleship. Religion has both these aspects, and offers both these imitations. Religion is not theology. There are many things which are hidden from the Magi, and are revealed to simple shepherds. But religion, on the other hand, is not all for the simple. The man who wrote that there were many things hidden from the wise and prudent was himself a scholar. The central subject of the highest wisdom to-day is, as it always has been, the relation of the mind of man to the universe of God.

Thus both these types of followers are called. Never before was the fundamental simplicity of religion so clear as it is now: never before was scholarship in religion so needed.

Some of the secrets of faith are open to any receptive heart, and some must be explored by the trained and disciplined mind. The scholar and the peasant are both called to this comprehensive service. The Magi and the shepherd meet at the cradle of Christ.

—F. P.

Lord, many times I am awary quite
 Of mine own self, my sin, my vanity
 Yet be not Thou, or I am lost outright.
 Weary of me.

And hate against myself I often bear,
 And enter with myself in fierce debate.
 Take Thou my part against myself nor share
 In that just hate.

Best friends might loathe us, if
 what things perverse
 We know of our own selves, they also knew:
 Lord, Holy One! if Thou who knowest worse
 Should loathe us too!

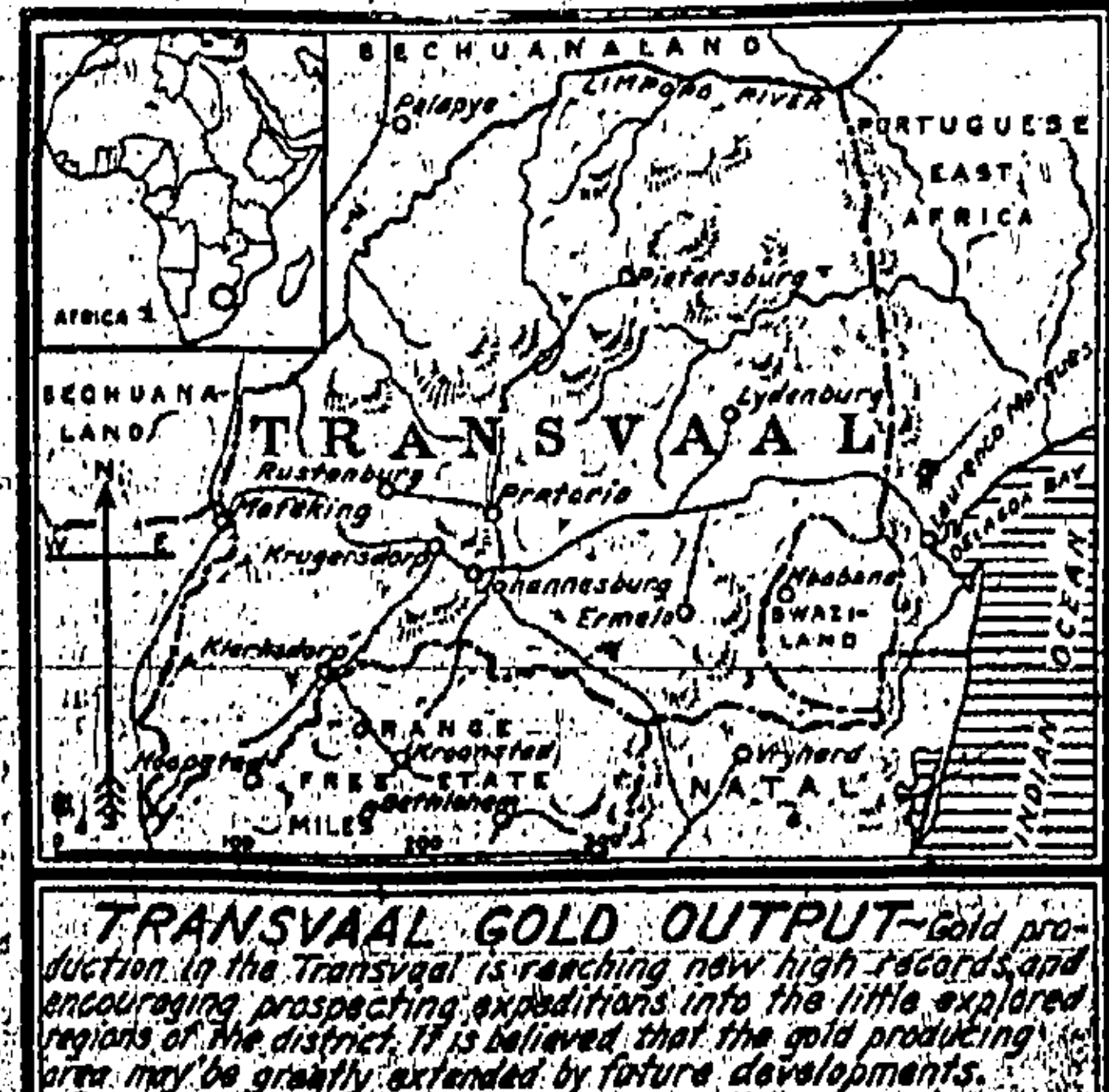
—RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH.

THEATRE ROYAL.

WISH WYNNE'S CONTINUED SUCCESS.

Another change of programme last night attracted a holiday audience to enjoy itself. The artistes were in great form and readily conceded the encores demanded from them. Miss Wish Wynne's character studies were again in true artistic form and her delineations of varied types were received with acclamation. Alfred Cunningham in a selection of songs revealed himself again as a very fine singer, whilst the more or less broad humour of Harold Walden caught popular fancy. Miss Adeler with "dainty songs," and Zoe in dances, with Bernard Kitchen at the piano all contributed to a successful and enjoyable programme which will be repeated this evening for the last time, when a full house seems assured.

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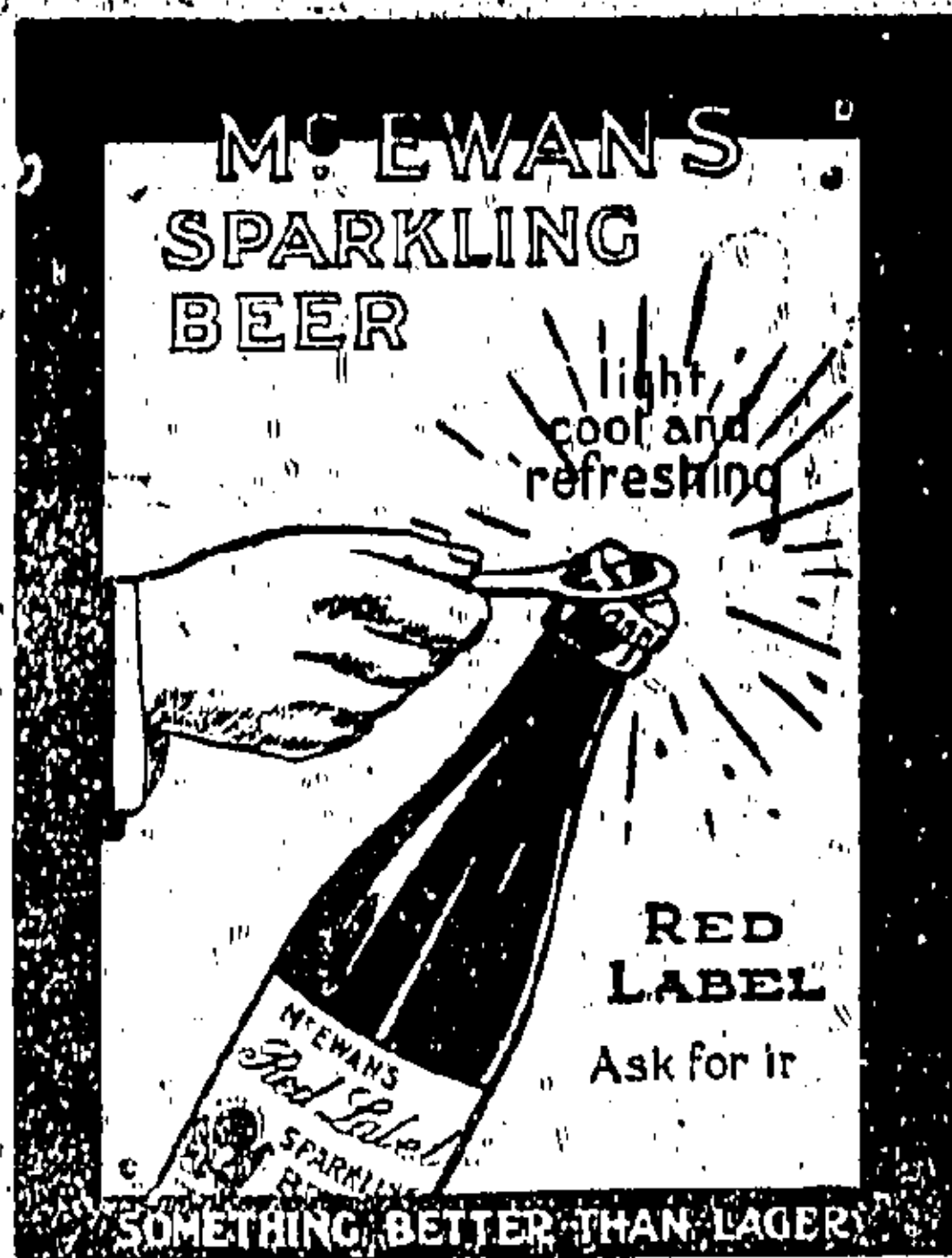
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1 D.O.M.	
1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy	
2 Qts. King George IV. or Perfection Whisky	
1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port	
1 Qt. St. Julien Claret	
1 Qt. O.L. Brown Sherry, S.A.	
1 " D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin	
1 " Burgoyne's Burgundy	
1 phial Pomeroy's Bitters	
No. 2 HAMPER.	
1 Qt. Guillet's Champagne	
1 Ft. D.O.M.	
1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy	
1 Martell's XXX Brandy	
2 Qts. King George IV. or Perfection Whisky	
1 " Tawny Dry Port	
2 " St. Julien Claret	
1 Qt. D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin	
1 " Vint de Patis Sherry W.S.	
1 phial Pomeroy's Bitters	
No. 3 HAMPER.	
1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy	
1 Ft. D.O.M.	
1 " Superior Black Old Port	
1 " King George IV. or Perfection Whisky	
1 Qt. Burgoyne's XXX Brandy	
1 Martell's XXX Brandy	
1 Qt. D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin	
1 Qt. Vint de Patis Sherry W.S.	
1 phial Pomeroy's Bitters	
CLARET PRICES	
1 Qt. St. Julien Claret	
1 Qt. D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin	
1 Qt. Vint de Patis Sherry W.S.	
1 phial Pomeroy's Bitters	



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COUNTESS ANITA DIPPEL & ANDREAS DIPPEL.

Andreas Dippel, grand opera director and former tenor in opera productions, has been granted a divorce from the Countess Anita Dippel, of Vienna, because she refused to go abroad and establish a residence here.

Coming To China.



Dr. Royal Meeker, Secretary of the Department of Labour and Commerce, Bureau of Employment, of the State of Pennsylvania, has sailed from San Francisco for the Institute of Social and Religious Research, of New York to study social conditions in China.

HUSBAND'S CRIME HAS BROKEN HER.



MRS. LEO KORETZ.

Mrs. Leo Koretz, is the wife of the £100,000 swindler, who robbed even his closest relatives before fleeing to Canada, where he has just been apprehended. The photograph at the right was taken before her husband's crime, when she was the wife of a rich man and enjoyed every luxury. The photograph at the left shows her as she is to-day, a woman who has lost hope and works hard to support her little son.

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Lord Bishop.



REV. DESIDER BALTASAR.

Right Rev. Desider Baltasar, Lord Bishop of Hungary and Governor of the Debrecen College of Hungary, has been sent abroad by the Trans-Siberian Diocese Administrators to seek funds for the 400-year-old college. At present the college is a shelter for Jewish youths who have been excluded from one high school and universities of Hungary.

SCIENCE INVOKED IN FURNACE MYSTERY.



DR. H. M. BRUDAGE, PROSECUTOR KING & CHARLES F. LONG.

Legal and scientific investigation into the mysterious death of Mrs. Addie Sheatsley, wife of Rev. Dr. C. V. Sheatsley, pastor of the Christ Lutheran Church, in Bexley, a suburb of Columbus, Ohio who was found burned to death in the furnace of the parsonage, has not cleared up the case. Dr. H. M. Brudage, expert pathologist, is shown making a chemical analysis of the woman's blood, in an effort to determine if she was dead or alive when her body got into the furnace. Charles F. Long, city chemist, of Columbus, Ohio, is shown making guinea pig tests that led him to believe Mrs. Sheatsley was dead before her body was placed in the furnace.

\$200,000 Fugitive.



LEO KORETZ.

Leo Koretz, who disappeared from Chicago following swindling operations in a "Bayou River Syndicate" that netted him \$2,000,000, has been arrested in Halifax, and has waived extradition. Koretz fled a year ago, while a personally selected committee was journeying to Panama to inspect his "rich holdings" there. It is said he took \$400,000 in cash with him. He swindled every member of his own family, leaving his wife destitute.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN MARRIED.



CHARLIE CHAPLIN & LITA GREY.

Charlie Chaplin, screen comedian, and his new leading lady, Lita Grey, were married in Mexico.

Eternal Triangle.



MR. Z. R. SOUTHERN.

Z. R. Southern, thirty, entered the office of R. E. Mack, president of the Golden Gate Vaudeville Company, where his pretty wife, Violet, nine teen, was employed, and shot Mack dead while Mrs. Southern looked on. Southern pleaded the unwritten law.

FIGURES IN THE NEWS SPOTLIGHT.



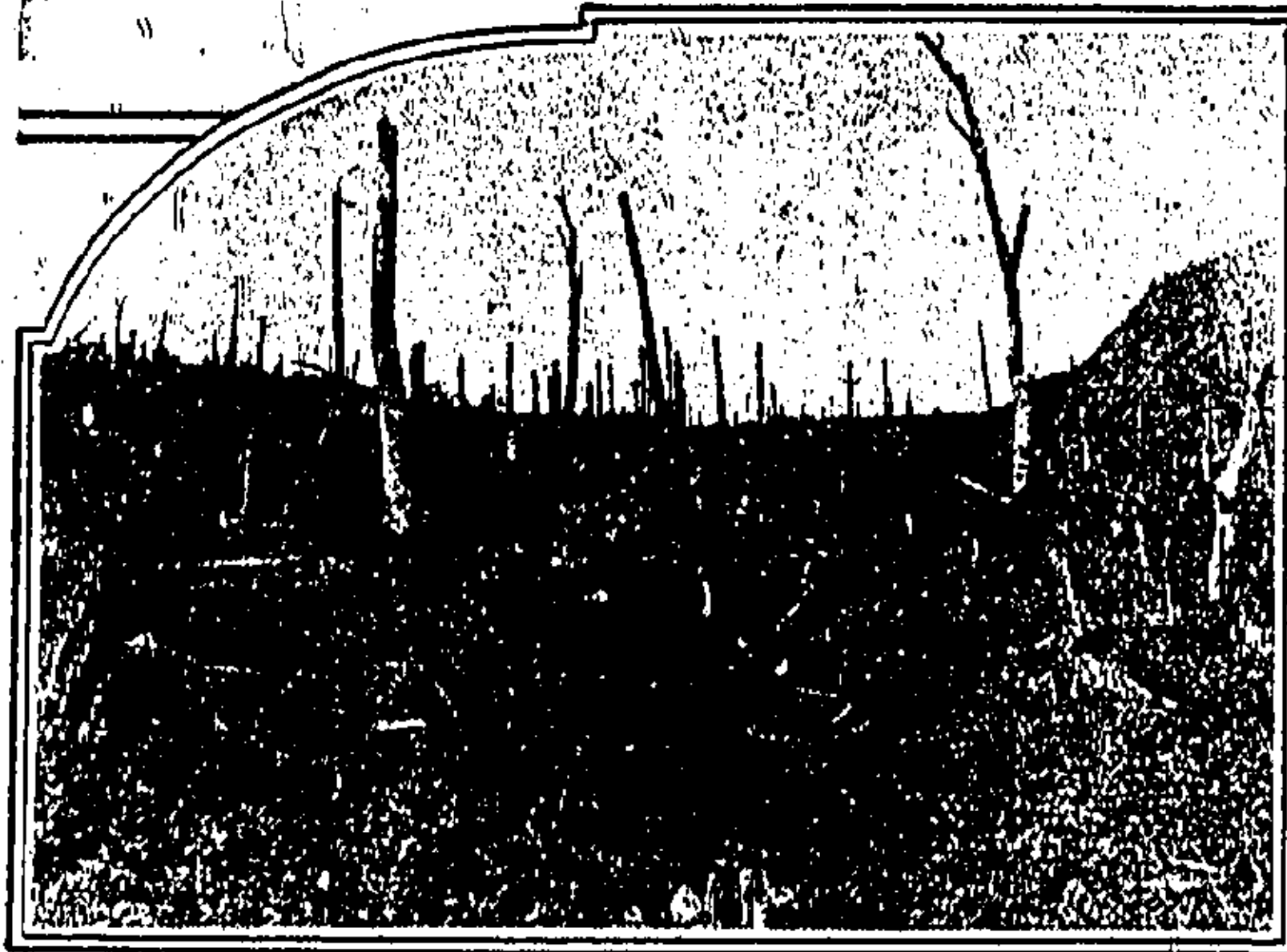
Below: JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. & GEN. JAMES G. HARBORD.

General James G. Harbord, U. S. A., retired, now president of the Radio Corporation of America, fastidiously tests the pictures have been flashed across the Atlantic by wireless. Friedrich Wilhelm, former German Crown Prince, and Rupprecht, former Bavarian Crown Prince, are hunting together in the Bavarian Alps, their first meeting since 1918, and it is believed their meeting may have something to do with an effort to restore the German monarchy. In a speech before his Bible class in New York City, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., declared the religion of old was too austere and that wealth in the hands of the unscrupulous is a curse.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



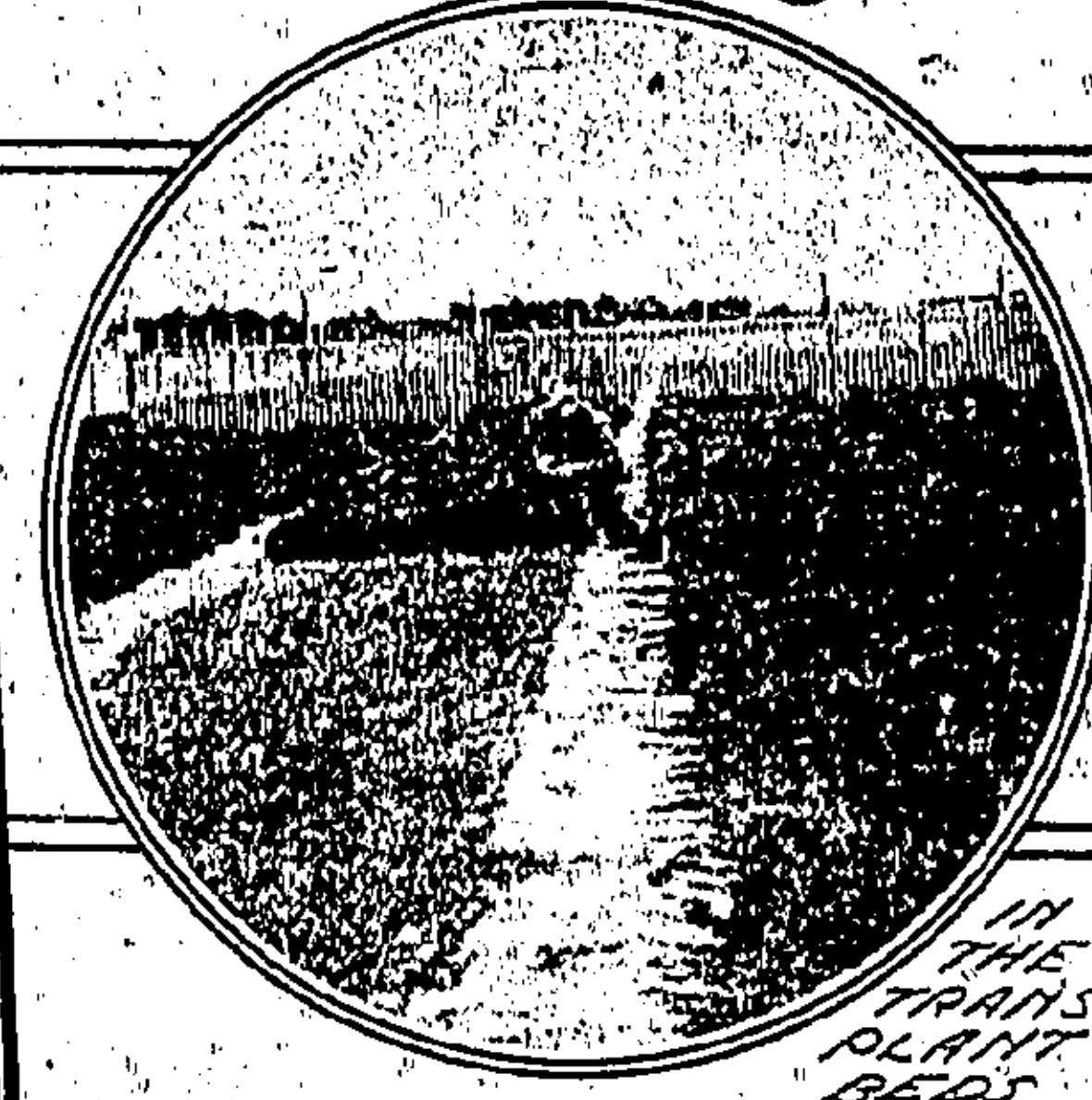
Forest Mining is all Wrong



CLIVAN'S DOME, MARRED AND SCARRED BY RECKLESS LOGGING FOLLOWED BY FIRE—PISCATAWAY NATIONAL FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA



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IN THE PINE PLANT BEDS



RED OR DOUGLAS FIR AND RED CEDAR, WASHINGTON

The United States Is Beginning To Learn That Timber Should Be Treated As a Crop—Desolation And Tragedy Follow Old Methods.

[By FRANKLIN JOHNSON.]

Horrible examples are not to be missed at. As a means of teaching us what to avoid they have their distinct function in the scheme of human affairs. Take the waste places of America, for instance. In these scarred spots the nation has a ghastly example of our way of dealing with our forest resources—definite and tangible evidence of what happens to a land which neglects its growing wealth of timber supply.

The message of timber extravagance is a message of waste. We are using our forest products several times as fast as they grow. In plain English we are burning the candle at both ends and in the middle, and neglecting to provide for a new candle. In a single day we cut nearly as much forest area as we plant in an entire year.

How long can this last?

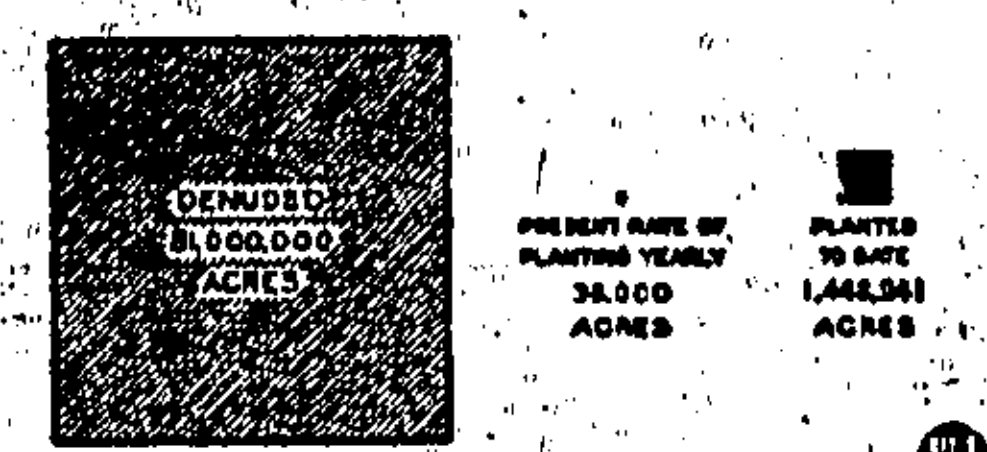
Reduced to the form of a chart the relative figures furnish their own answer. The acreage shown of timber, to date, is represented by the large square, the annual planting is represented by the smallest square. The total planting since the days of American independence represents the remaining square, insignificant in contrast with the inch and a half square of land robbed of its timber. With these comparisons the answer is readily seen; the end is in sight.

Lumbering Has Moved West. In most of the states east of the Mississippi the lumber industry has become practically a lost art. Of the original timber supply in this region nothing is left but a remnant—a

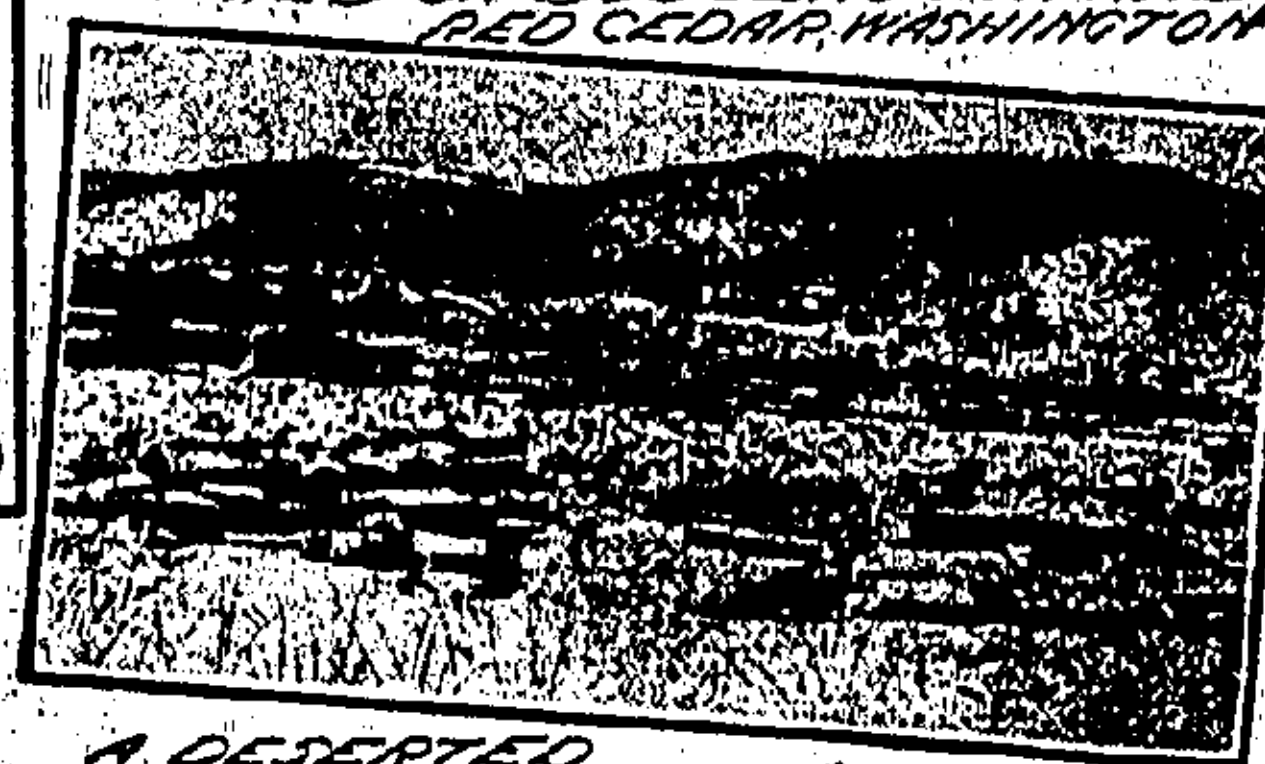
scrawny and straggling ten per cent, or less. The great lumber production of New England, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin has passed into history. The Gulf States have been passing through similar experience.

To supplant the output of the eastern forests the nation has turned to the great north-west, where Oregon and Washington are being drained of their forest resources. This means present penalties in the way of long lands and high freights. In meeting this penalty the nation is paying the price of generations of destructive lumbering—the lumbering which treats forests as a mine rather than a crop.

PLANTING CREW SETTING OUT YELLOW PINE—PINE NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO



FOREST PLANTING CONTRASTED WITH FOREST DEVASTATION



A DESERTED LUMBER CAMP

Mining For Timber.

Mining for coal is one thing; mining for timber is something different. Science has found no way of reproducing the coal resources of the earth and it is inescapable that each ton of fuel removed from the underground mines should reduce the total supply by just that much. With timber, however, the situation is by no means parallel. Timber can be reproduced by simple methods of crop-raising. The great mistake of the American nation has

been to disregard this difference and to treat the forests as mines for which there was no reproduction.

The real truth of the matter is that timber is a crop in the same sense as wheat, corn, pumpkins and potatoes. It is something that can be encouraged to grow and multiply. In treating it as a mining resource, not to be replaced, we have been guilty of inexcusable folly. Scant respect would be shown for the farmer who contented himself with a single crop of grain and thenceforward

wealth and standing forth as ghostly reminders of a former greatness, regarded his land as worthless. In the matter of timber, however, this has been the attitude of the entire nation. We have cut our forests for the saw-mill, or allowed them to be destroyed by forest fire, and we have then passed on to new places of operation, leaving a wake of desolate and deserted lands. This was the wasteful lumbering which brought America to its present shortage of timber.

The tragedies of migratory lumbering are spread across the continent, illustrating in a depressing manner the effects of idle or half-productive lands. The successful farm cannot follow the logging camp. Even where the soil is agriculturally useful there is a vital handicap, for when the timber is exhausted the sawmills and the lumbering plants must move away. The same with most of the industrial population. Such farms as may have been established thus lose their local markets and the towns pass into decay or disappear from the map.

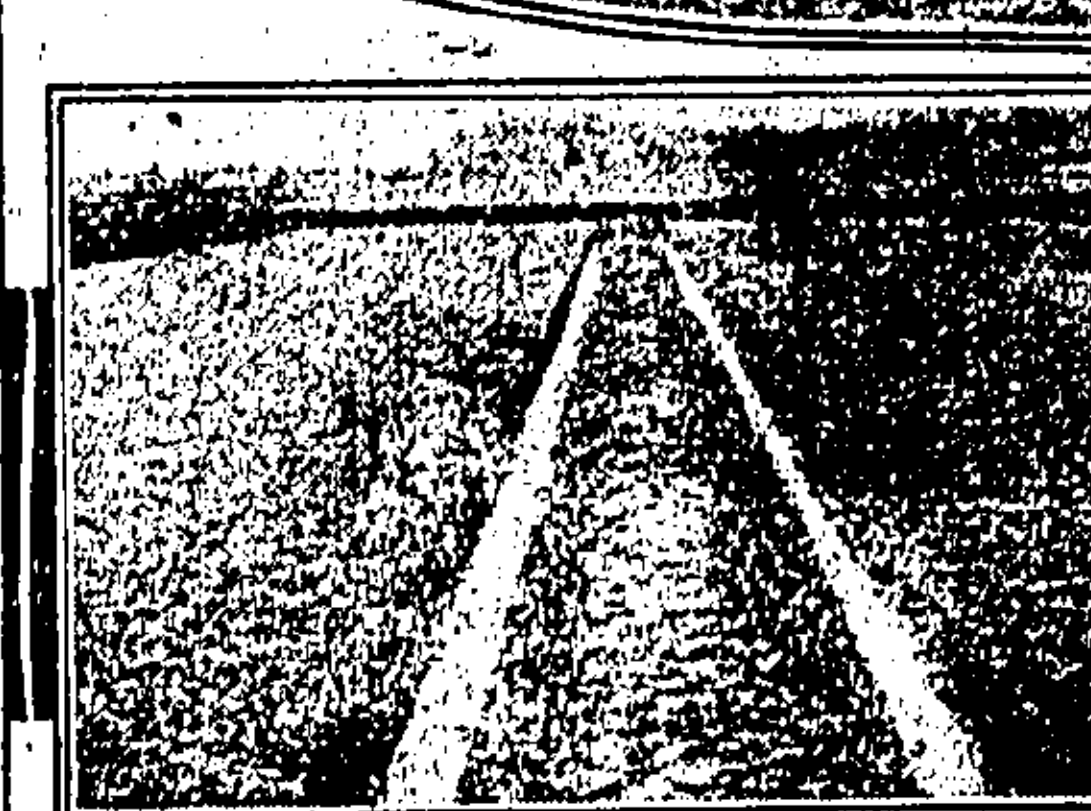
EVOLUTION OF A CRANBERRY TART



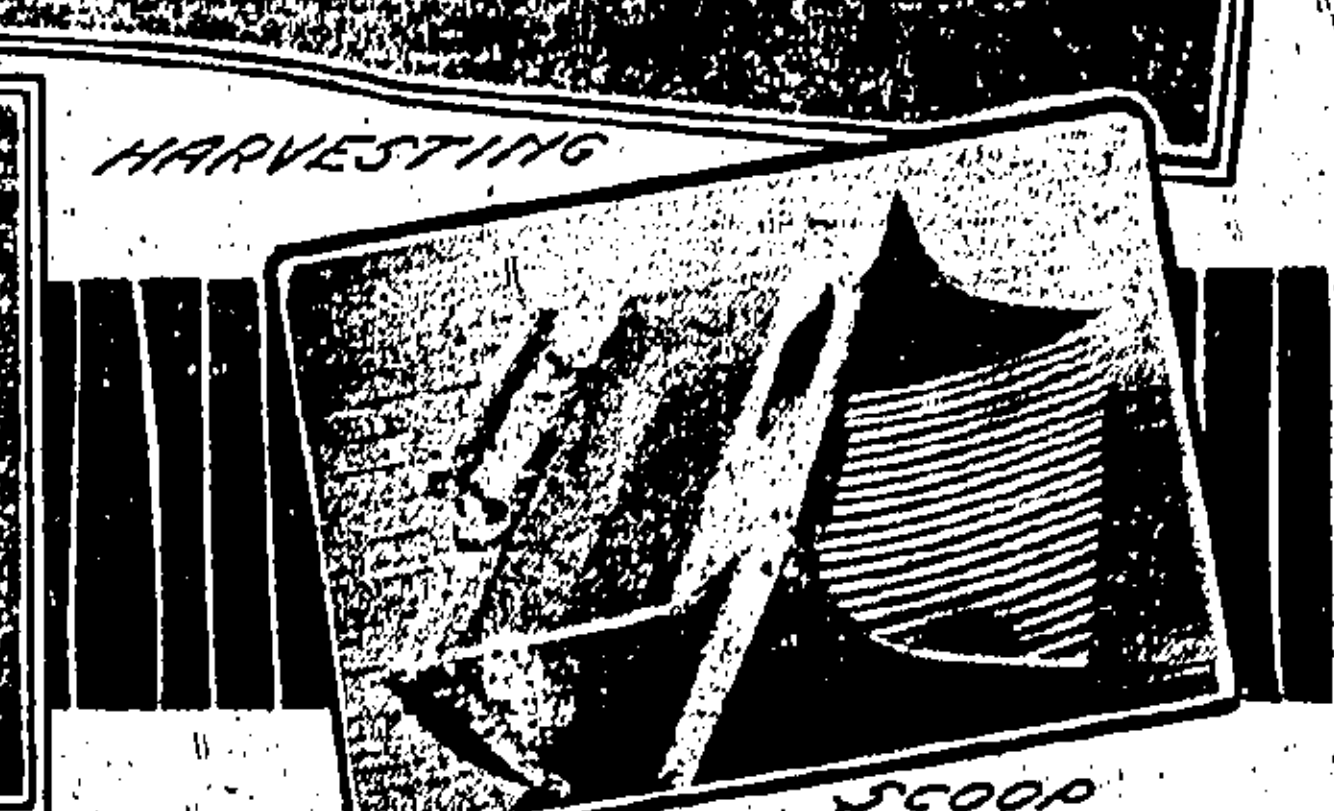
THE RIPEST FRUIT



HAND SORTING



DITCHES IN A CRANBERRY BOG



SCOOP FOR HARVESTING



FERIAL BUDS

The Bright Red Berries Grow In Dreary Marshes—Used By The Indian Before The White Man Discovered Their Charm.

[By FRANKLIN JOHNSON.]

That snappy, red cranberry sauce shivering in its glass dish alongside of your brown and white turkey may appear a beginning, when you start on your holiday dinner. In point of fact, however, this festive stage amid bright lights and hilarity is really the climax of cranberry history.

The scene changes to a dismal, lonesome marshland, fine and dreary, where the cranberries grow. This red, acid little berry is peculiar and exclusive, with requirements that suit no other will produce cranberries, and the climate must be just so, an acid, marshy swamp with moderate, even climate.

Indians Used The Berries. The original cranberry man was a wild Indian. Back in the days of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition of 1805 the food value of this berry was discovered when Indians were observed picking them in a swamp to go with their wild turkey dinner. To-day the commercial cranberry farmer goes through a series of methodical processes. He first must locate the special field required. There are few

places in the United States where these berries can be grown, and fewer yet outside of this country. It is quite true that swamps abound in all sections, but the southern swamplands must be counted out, for the reason that heat waves are not tolerated by this acid little fruit. On the other hand a temperature too low retards the blossoming and subsequent development. These blossoms, by the way, have a resemblance to orchids, blooming in company with water lilies and the usual decorations of marshy places.

After the grower has found the right sort of soil, a survey must be made to locate the springs and streams necessary for alternate draining and flooding of the fields. In seasons of drought the natural water supply drains off, and in winter flooding is often needed to protect the plants from frost. An expert is required for regulating the water supply, for while the roots of the vines may live under water, they will not grow there. Care must be taken, therefore, to thoroughly understand the water relations, and the entire drainage system must be studied; poor drainage

reduces the crop, makes picking difficult, and causes troublesome weeds to thrive. Different qualities of soil must also be considered in this connection. Some varieties are composed of peat, which allows the water to drain off quickly, while others have compact soil, where water drains off slowly.

A Complicated Process. This water question involves reservoirs, pumps and pump houses and other mechanical devices. In spite of this equipment the cranberry regions are hardly spectacular but carry an aspect of general flatness. The ditches have the effect of furrows in a ploughed field and the rectangular pump houses are not exactly suggestive of classic architecture. Dikes must be built to hold the water in the reservoirs and thus maintain the needed supply. This calls for headgates, the construction of which requires experienced men. Who can look a cranberry tart in the face and imagine all the contraptions that have figured in its evolution to the holiday dinner table?

The Weather Bureau also is called into service. Special warnings by wire to the district officer nearest each cranberry growing station carry fall and winter warnings against expected frosts. These warnings are so timely and so near the danger period that few unforeseen changes occur. Between seasons when the weather is tricky, a watch is kept during the night, a dreary

watch in the lonesome swamp land, beneath the cold and unympathetic stars.

Weeds A Nuisance. Weeds are another problem to be attacked in various ways, although, as with other nuisances, the best method is to prevent them from being established. After they do get a start, weeding by main force is one resort, though the easier and speedier method is spraying from a hand-lined pump with some preparation that will not injure the cranberry vines, as iron-sulphate spray. The trouble is that most preparations strong enough to kill the weeds will injure the vines as well. Weeds with root systems in the same soil as the cranberry roots will finally crowd out the cranberries, or be crowded out by them, a survival of the fittest or the unfittest as the case may be. Among the dangerous weeds are the running briars, the chokeberry weeds, poison ivy, rushes and kindred plants.

The grower finds, also, that the winds must be taken into account. Where the method of raking the vines is used they should be raked in the direction of the prevailing winds. Floods and winds figure largely in the adventures of these little berries.

Much Yet To Be Done. After all the management involved in raising the crop, the process is still in its first stage, as regards the consumer. The crop must be harvested,

stored and marketed. The picking starts about the first of September, and the hard picking looks like hard work as the pickers go crawling about after the little berries. Some of it, however, is done with rakes pulled through the vines, which is speedier and easier, but more apt to do injury.

The inventors, of course, have been trying out mechanical contraptions, and a machine that looks like a combination of a steam roller and an automobile with one wheel is thought promising, although not thoroughly tried out yet. If it proves successful the grower with smooth fields that can be picked over by machine will have the advantage in speed. Some growers flood their fields for harvesting and scoop the berries "on the flood," as they call it; this also is speedy, but the crop may be spoiled, so the practice is gradually being given up. The more haste, the fewer berries. In this "flooding" process the berries are scooped out of the water and have to be dried afterwards.

Mechanical Devices Used. A number of simple automatic devices are used, as with other crops. These include a bicycle wheelbarrow that runs along a board-picking-up crates on the way, and a little car that runs along a track to the storage warehouse. These storage houses are finely arranged. The berries need ventilation, and an even low temperature, so that must be provided by opening and closing of doors and windows. The building must be kept closed in wet weather. It makes

one wish to be a cranberry for the sake of getting all this attention.

Several central community houses have been erected in recent years for the accommodation of the small growers. The berries are classified when brought into storage. Those with the best "keeping" qualities are kept separate, and the poorer keeping berries rushed off for speedy sale in nearby towns.

The berries are graded in most peculiar fashion by the "jumping" or "bouncing" process. Somebody had the ingenuity to discover that sound berries bounce, while the decaying ones are not so frisky.

For this reason the berries are sent down a series of stairs, or bouncing boards, where the sound berries bounce freely, while the decaying ones fall back into separate receptacles. Where The Berries Grow. The principal cranberry regions are on the Pacific coast, in Wisconsin, in the Cape Cod vicinity of Massachusetts, and in New Jersey. The marketing, or distributing, is, of course, the final stage. In Wisconsin co-operative selling was first inaugurated by leading growers, and later such centres were established in New England and New Jersey. On the Pacific Coast the growers have organized the Pacific Cranberry Exchange. These companies establish grades for each variety shipped, keeping in touch with market conditions and fixing prices according to grades. A fair price is the one giving

the largest return to the grower compatible with distribution and consumption. Here is where the consumer gets his innings, for if prices get too high he doesn't eat the cranberries.

Although it may sound as if the cranberry were extremely delicate, yet in one sense it is hardy and may be ridden over rough shod. The vine is a virile plant and may be trampled by the rakers and pickers. Horses and wagons are often driven over the fields.

One advantage in cranberry growing is that the fields once properly established are practically permanent and seldom need replanting, except in case of mismanagement. One field in Massachusetts has been in operation nearly eighty years, under conditions of eternal vigilance.

This is the tale of the cranberry and its problems; but on holidays, in blizzard forgetfulness of the "berry" side, and of those who toil at the festive board we greet CRANBERRY SAUCE.

A "BEAM" OF LIGHT

Few people, probably, realize that a shaft of light is spoken of as a "beam" because its shape resembles a wooden beam, such as is used in putting up a building. The word "beam" had for its original meaning, "a large piece of timber or iron long in proportion to its thickness." Then the word came to be used of a cross-timber in a ship or other vessel, extending from one side to the other, to support the deck or upper structure. From this it was natural that the width of a vessel should be called its "beam." Rays of light which appear to form a compact mass, long and narrow, have long been called a "beam," as when we speak of a "beam of light" which comes through a narrow window or other narrow opening. The pillar of fire referred to in the Book of Exodus is now known to be nothing more than burning gases.

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GRILL ROOMS
DINNER DANCING NIGHTLY

TEA DANCES DAILY

4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Admission (inclusive of Tea) \$1.00

SPECIAL PARTIES in ROOF GARDEN
CATERED FOR

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

THE ORCHESTRA with play as under
WEDNESDAYS DINNER DANCE
SATURDAYS TEA & DINNER DANCES
SUNDAYS ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
DURING TIFFIN & TEA

Tables may now be reserved in advance.

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NEW ARRIVAL!

A Big Shipment of
FLANNELETTE

just unpacked, which we
put up for

SPECIAL

45 cts. Per yard.

These are staple Flannelette, in checked and
striped, in attractive colours.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Phone C. 1855

34, Queen's Road Central.

KOWLOONITES

JUST ARRIVED

A Large Selection of Xmas. Toys,
Sweets, Nuts Etc.

Inspection Cordially Invited

EASTERN STORE

EAST VIEW BUILDING

No. 8, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Tel. K. 25.

GLAXO IS BEST FOR YOUR BABY.

There are many thousands
of strong, energetic children
who owe their health to the
Glaxo they had when they
were babies. Your Baby
will be just as happy and
strong if you give him Glaxo.
Give him some to-day and
see how contented
and happy he will
be.



Glaxo

BUILDS BONNIE BABIES

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

During December 74 inches of
rain fell at the Botanical Gardens,
three moist days being required to
make up that small total.

At the Kowloon Magistracy
yesterday, Hakin Hiram Bux, of
No. 34, Halphong Road, was
charged with having a quantity of
poison in his possession without a
permit to deal in same. A large
number of bottles seized by the
police are now in the hands of the
Government Analyst. The de-
fendant, who was represented by
Mr. H. J. Armstrong, was remanded
on \$1,500 bail.

The Central Fire Brigade were
summoned to Tsat Tse Mui, North
Point, yesterday morning, the
message from the Shaikwan
Police Station being to the effect
that several coolies had been buried
under a fall of earth. Assistance
was sent at once, but it later trans-
pired that the report had been exag-
gerated as only two coolies had
received slight injuries to their
legs in a small landslide.

A Cairo message says:—A
movement is afoot, apparently
originating from the Engineer-
ing School, to institute a new
national dress, and thereby en-
courage local industries. The
coat will be of a military shape,
with four wooden buttons, and
mufflers from the mills at Menalla
and Tel-el-Kebir will be worn
instead of collars and ties. It is
not intended to make any change
at present in the shape of trou-
sers. The population has been
invited to support the proposal.

Much concern is expressed by
those interested in the welfare of
foreign seamen coming ashore in
Japanese ports over the increasing
number of establishments of ill
fame catering to foreigners. It
is claimed that there are more
saloons for foreign seamen in
Yokohama than in any other port
east of Shanghai. To make matters
worse, adulterated or spurious
liquor is freely sold and of the
kind that causes the worst stage
of intoxication. Many have been
rendered unable to return to their
ships in time with the result that
men are frequently stranded,
causing no end of worry to their
consular authorities.

The "New York American,"
of November 4, states:—Hoh Liu-
yuen, a Chinese, pleaded guilty
before Federal Judge Inch
yesterday to a charge of smug-
gling sixteen Chinese into the
United States on the United
States Liner "President Monroe,"
which docked at Bush Terminal
Brooklyn, on October 23. He
was sentenced to serve one year
and one day in the Federal Peni-
tentiary at Atlanta and was fined
\$500.

Kuomintang influences are
again making themselves manifest
in Hankow, the "Central China
Post" says, and a meeting of the
Labourers' Union was held in the
Russian Concession on Saturday
last. The meeting was attended
by representatives of the workers
of the Peking-Hankow and Canton-
Hankow Railway, richa coolies,
factory operatives and others, and
was presided over by Mr. Chang
Tu. Resolutions were adopted
that a loyal telegram in his support
be despatched to Dr. Sun Yat-sen
and that the organization's activities
shall be re-established in Wuchang
and Hankow.

The London County Council
may not, after all, have a motto
on their coat-of-arms. After the
Council, in May, 1914, had ap-
proved the design of the coat-of-
arms, the General Purposes Com-
mittee were entrusted with the
task of selecting a suitable motto.
A few months later the Com-
mittee recommended the Council
to adopt as a motto "Loco dulcedo
nos attinet," but the Council re-
ferred the suggestion back to the
Committee, with instructions to
submit a motto in English. The
war intervened, and the Com-
mittee now report that although
they have considered the matter
from time to time, they have not
been in a position to comply with
their instructions. Since 1914
the Council has received over a
thousand suggestions for a
motto. Most of these, the re-
port states, were in English,
including many quotations from
the Scriptures and the poets.
The motto is perfectly indepen-
dent of the coat-of-arms and has
no necessary connection. The
Committee recommend "That the
Council do not adopt a motto."
An amendment, to be moved by
Lieutenant-Colonel Levita, is that
"London," inscribed on a scroll,
be placed underneath the coat-of-
arms.

An outbreak of fire occurred
yesterday at No. 351, The Peak,
the residence of Mr. F. H. Pen-
cross. The police extinguished the
fire before much damage was
caused.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith at the
Central Magistracy this morning,
a Chinese was fined \$5 for import-
ing 23 chow puppies by the s.s.
"Lung Shan." An application
made by Inspector Fisher, of the
S.P.C.A., for confiscation of the
animals was refused.

Presumably as a result of the
Hon. Mr. Bird's questions in the
Legislative Council, flags will in
future be flown daily from the
Central. The police will have
charge of the arrangements for
hoisting and lowering them at
sunrise and sunset respectively.
When the flags are not flying they
will be kept in the Hongkong Club.

The "North China Daily
Mail" calls Tientsin's taste in
question in connection with the
announcement of an Arthur
Sullivan concert given by the
band of the Loyal Regiment.
It says:—From the history of
Tientsin in the past 25 years we
know quite well that if it were a
German military band, that were
giving the concert, as in pre-war
days, the Gordon Hall would be
full. Not only would every Herr
and Frau in the community be
there, but other nationalities as
well, especially the British men,
matrons, and maids in profusion.
What we do not understand is
why the British community do
not give at least equally generous
support to one of the best mili-
tary bands, possibly the best, that
has ever come to this port. The
conductor, if he were a German,
would be on everyone's lips, and
the merits of his leading in-
strumentalists would be discussed
nightly after dinner. It has
been suggested that the Loyals
played above the heads of the
Tientsin public, but this can
hardly be the case, for there is
no community of its size in the
Far East that is more apprecia-
tive, as a rule, of first-class
music. Any foreign orchestra,
choir, vocalist, pianist, a violin-
ist of merit who comes along is
sure of a good welcome. The
Loyals, however, have hardly
had their due. The fault may,
after all, rest with them. They
do not put on enough swank.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lord Parmoor, Lord President
of the Privy Council, accompanied
by Lady Parmoor, was to leave
London on December 15 for
Ceylon.

Mr. R. H. Pinhorn, headmaster
of the Penang Free School, is still
a patient at the General Hospital,
Penang, but is making good
progress.

Mr. F. A. S. McLelland, Auditor-
General in the Straits Settlements,
who is now acting as Official
Assignee, has been appointed
Treasurer to the F. M. S.

The engagement is announced
of Mr. G. Bolton, D.C.M., of the
Criminal Department, Singapore,
and Miss Iris Jansen, of Kuala
Sawak estate, Seremban. The
wedding will take place, in
February.

Replying to Sir Phillip Richard-
son in the House of Commons,
Earl Winterton said the question
of readjusting the pay and
allowance of officers in India to
meet the increased cost of living
was being very carefully con-
sidered.

Mr. E. Whitehead, manager of
Linotype and Machinery Ltd.,
left Singapore recently on
an extensive tour of the F.M.S.,
Penang, Siam and Indo-China,
prior to his leaving for London to
attend the printing and Stationery
Exhibition.

Mr. Li Tian Yin, a well known
and respected resident of Jesselton,
died on November 25, in his
ninetieth year. Deceased had
been in North Borneo for about 35
years, first at Kudat and later in
Jesselton where he traded as chop
Kwong Ngi Loong and chop Pau
On Tong.

The examination in the bankruptcy
court of Major Arnold Wilson, the
promoter of the Gibbons-Blood-
field fight, has been concluded.
In a statement of his affairs his
liabilities were shown as \$17,316
and his estimated assets as \$344.
The debtor said that he lost \$15,000
on the Wembley fight.

Mr. Charles J. Hambro has joined
the Board of Directors of the
Mercantile Bank of India.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Calder
Gillie, D.C.L., of Marylebone
Presbyterian Church, has been
elected moderator of the Presby-
terian Church of England.

The forthcoming wedding is
announced of Mr. Arthur Leslie
Terry, accountant of the Hongkong
and Japan Telephone Company, to
Miss Daisy Annie Kearsey, en route
from England by the s.s. "Malwa."

After an absence of nearly
eleven months from Bangkok, His
Royal Highness Prince Kambazg
Bejra, Commissioner-General of
the Royal State Railways of Siam,
arrived at Bangkok Noi on
December 8, where he was warmly
welcomed back by a large number
of people of various ranks.

The Duke of York has accepted
the Presidency of the Wembley
Exhibition in 1925. H. M. the
King and the Prince of Wales will
be patrons and the Board will con-
sist of Lord Stevenson (Chairman),
the Duke of Devonshire, Mrs. H.
Thomas, Sir Henry McMahon, Sir
James Allen (representing the
High Commissioners for the
Dominions), and Sir Charles Mc-
Leod. The Chief Administrator
will be Sir Travers Clarke and the
Financial Controller, Sir James
Cooper.

Travellers to Japan will learn
with regret of the death of Mr.
Horace Reginald Johnson, Chief
Steward of the Oriental Hotel,
Kobe. The late Mr. Johnson,
whose death took place on Decem-
ber 22, was born in London on
March 21, 1880. He was, at one
time, connected with large hotels
in London, Paris, Cairo and San
Francisco as Chef. He joined
the Toyo Kisen Kaisha in 1911 as
travelling steward going from
ship to ship instructing stewards
and chefs to improve the service
of the company's ships. He was
appointed Chief Steward of the
Oriental Hotel in January, 1916.
Upon its purchase by the T.E.K.
Lockerie, niece of the bride-
groom, were flower-girls. Mr.
Johnson's kindly manner won him
thousands of friends among the
travelling public who will miss
him on their visits to Kobe.

The marriage took place recent-
ly, first at the British Consulate-
General and afterwards at All
Saints' Church, Kobe, before the
Rev. G. A. Bridle Chaplain, of Mr.
Walter S. Antill, of Kobe, to Miss
Cicely Leith, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. F. W. Leith of Walmer Court,
England. Miss Leith arrived early
last month from England.

Sir Robert Horne left London
on November 27 for a trip to India,
Burma and Ceylon. He is making
the trip partly for business and
partly for pleasure. Suggestions
are, it is understood, being made
that he should take the opportunity
to extend his trip so as to include
Australia, New Zealand and
Canada.

Among the passengers who
arrived by the "Pres. Taft" from
Manila were: Major L. H. Hedrick,
Judge Advocate of the U.S. Army,
returning to the United States for
his next assignment via San
Francisco, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. M.
Groot returning to their home in
Denmark via the United States.
Dr. Groot is the physician to the
Bataafsche Petroleum Mij. of Java.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pardee return-
ing to New York via Hongkong
and Europe. Mr. Pardee is Pre-
sident of the Manila Electric Co.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook for Hong-
kong. Mr. Cook is special lecturer
and Conference leader of the
Y. M. C. A. in the Far East.

A very pretty wedding took
place in Holy Trinity Cathedral,
Shanghai, which was tastefully
decorated for the occasion, when
Miss Jean Smith Crawford,
daughter of Mr. James Crawford
of Glasgow and the late Mrs.
Crawford, was married to Mr.
Arthur Lockerie, youngest son of
the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Duncan Lockerie of Renfrew.
The Very Reverend Dean Symons
performed the ceremony. The
bride, who was given away by
Mr. Charles Lockerie, was attend-
ed by Miss Lillian Davis, as brides-
maid. The matron of honour was
Miss Charles Lockerie and the
little Misses Polly and Margaret
Lockerie, nieces of the bride-
groom, were flower-girls. Mr.
Edward Lang was best man
and Mr. A. L. Groom acted as
usher.

FIRESTONE GUM-DIPPED



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STEAM WEL-
DED TUBES**

actually do deliver "MOET"
MILES PER DOLLAR.
Price List on application.

ROYAL ENFIELD MOTOR CYCLES

Model 350 - 2.34 H.P. \$ 505
Model 180 - 8 H.P. \$ 765
Model 180 - 8 H.P. (Combination) ... \$1,135

ESSEX (Built by Hudson)

Six Cylinder

Motor Cars,

complete with Cow Lamp

Disc Wheels, Five Balloons

Tyres and Tubes

5 passenger Touring \$2,500
5 passenger Coach \$2,800

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS.

So Universal is this Car's reputation for long life,
what exceptional mileage records no longer excite
surprise.

STANDARD MODELS: Complete with Magneto
ignition, five Disc Wheels and five Cord Tyres:

3 passenger Roadster \$2,370
5 passenger Touring \$2,450
3 passenger Coupe \$3,100
5 passenger "B" Sedan \$3,530
4 passenger Coupe \$3,780
5 passenger "A" Sedan \$3,800

SPECIAL MODELS: Complete with Magneto
ignition, Nickel Radiator Shell, Cow Light,
Nickel Front and Rear Bumpers, Rear View
Mirror, Automatic Wind Shield Wiper, Buff Plates,
Motometer and Lock, Special Blue Leather
Upholstery, five Disc Wheels, and five 5-ply
BALLOON TYRES:

3 passenger Roadster \$2,640
5 passenger Touring \$2,700
4 passenger Coupe \$3,980
5 passenger "A" Sedan \$4,000

JEWETT SIX-50 (Paige- built) De Luxe Touring Cars.

Complete with Extra Cord Tyre and Tyre Cover;
Trunk Rack, Trunk and Body Rails; Combination
Stop and Tail Light; Double Bar Spring Bumpers.
Front and Rear, Motometer; Side-Lights on Cow;
All-Nickel Head Lamps; Automatic Windshield
Wiper; Rear View Mirror; Sun Visor; Disc
Wheels \$3,250
De Luxe Sedan \$4,420

HUDSON SUPER SIX



MOTOR CARS,

complete with Cow

Lamps; Spare Balloon

Tyre and Tube; and

Disc Wheels.

4 passenger Touring \$3,800
7 passenger Touring \$4,000
5 passenger Coach \$4,300
5 passenger Sedan \$5,000
7 passenger Sedan \$5,500

PAIGE SIX-70 De Luxe Model Touring Cars.

Complete with 8-day Clock; Bumpers, Front and
Rear; Motometer Located in Radiator; Nickel
Radiator and Head Lamps; Automatic Wind
Shield Wiper; Rear View Mirror; Spare Cord Tyre
with Tube and Cover; Folding Luggage Rack;
Trunk Rails; Combination Stop and Tail Light;
Sun Visor; Spare Disc Wheels, etc. \$5,800
De Luxe Sedan \$7,175
De Luxe Suburban Limousine \$7,425

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK CHASSIS:

Capacity:	Wheel Base:	Loading Space:	Price:
1-ton	132"	110"	\$3,350
1-1/2-ton	145"	118"	\$4,300
2-1/2-ton	145"	110"	\$6,400
2-1/2-ton	157"	134"	\$6,400
2-1/2-ton	169"	158"	\$6,550
2-1/2-ton	161"	131"	\$6,800
2-1/2-ton	173"	155"	\$6,950
3-1/2 to 4-ton	157"	154"	\$8,400
5-6-ton	163"	154"	\$9,500

Complete specifications on request.

FEDERAL MOTOR BUS CHASSIS.

26-30 Passenger; 190-inch wheel base;
214 inches from dash to rear of frame;
special 6-cylinder Bus-Motor (R.A.C. rating
53.75 h.p.); specially low gear ratio; electric
lights, starter and generator; 33 x 4 front
and dual rear Firestone Cushion Tyre
Tyres \$7,450
Complete specifications on request.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Registered Head Office and Service Station:
33, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley
Telephone: Central 9660.

JAPAN AND AMERICA

Tokyo, December 31.—"American

Tokyo, December 31.—"American-Japanese relations are bound to be friendly owing to the geographical position as well as the economic and political ties of the two countries, in the face of which fact war talk is powerless," said Baron Ugaki, War Minister, commenting on the announcement of the exchange of American and Japanese officers for a period of service with the active forces of the Japanese and American armies.

General Ugaki declared that the present problems which are merely transient, can be settled by wise statesmanship and need not cause fears in Japan.

General Ugaki concluded by prophesying that 1925 will bring about an increase of good feeling and scatter the last signs of misunderstanding between Japan and America.—"Daily Bulletin."

Tues. & Wed.
January 6 & 7
at 9.15 p.m.

— AT —
THE
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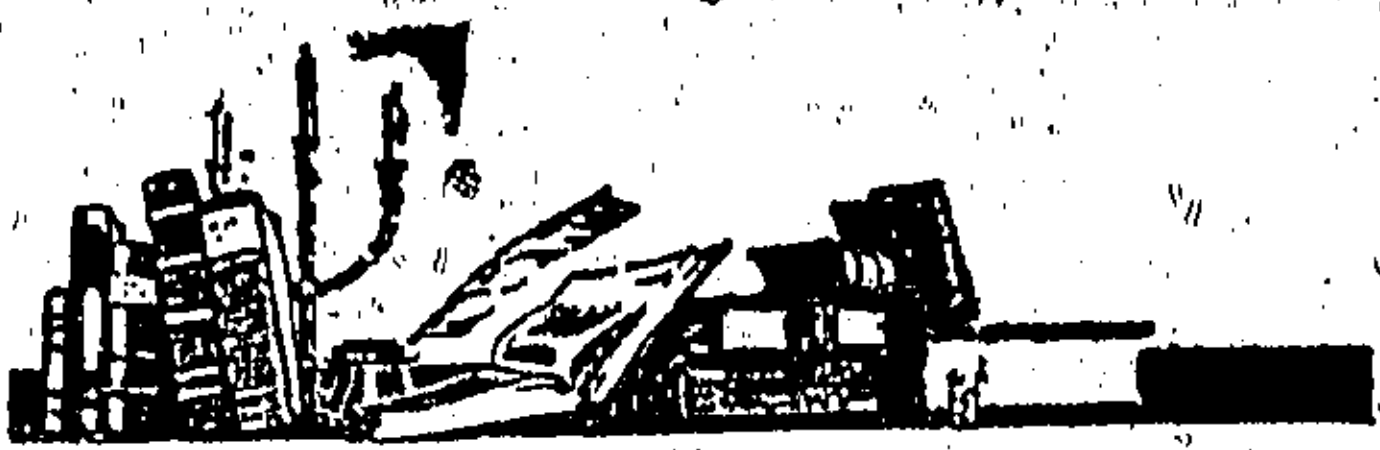
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BOOKS

TIBET, ITS CHARM AND MYSTERY.

There are innumerable different points of view from which this engrossing book might be reviewed. Geographically it has added much to our knowledge of Tibet and the forbidden City. Anthropologically and ethnologically, no less than linguistically it has aided us in sorting out the different peoples of Sikkim, the Chumhi Valley, and Tibet proper. To the folklorist, too, and those interested in sociological studies it will carry an interest all its own. Then, too, those who have studied Buddhism or comparative religion and are interested in the relation of the success or failure of the monastic idea with the progress or decadence of the country will find much to think over in these pages. The book might be considered, too, from the point of view of the ethics of "traveling in disguise." But the obvious and most fair-minded aspect is to consider the book as a piece of enthralling travel: the skill of the traveler, the interest of the people and country, and the hardships which had to be undergone disarming all carping criticism.

Geographical authorities tell us that the hinterland of Arabia—that mysterious region from which came so much of the "overflow" that caused history in the dawn of civilisation—is the least known part of the world. But the next least known part must surely be the great tableland of Tibet. The strict prohibition of the Tibetans against the entrance of the white man—and indeed against other races as well—has added to the fascination of the country.

A country where there is no sugar, no tobacco, no wheeled vehicle; where all motion must be clockwise; where prayer-wheels can do instead of Church; where there is no cremation or burial; where nobody ever washes his teeth; where people spit in your face as the highest type of salutation; where meat is eaten raw; where polyandry is the rule (one woman marrying a "harem" of brothers); and where reincarnation is the accepted belief; a country, too, where about one person in every five is a monk;—such a country must have unexploited stores of interest for the foreigner.

Then, too, there is something extraordinarily interesting for the traveler in walking on the brink of a precipice, so to say—the kind of interest which Burton felt in his journey to Mecca, "one slip and my bones would have whitened the desert sands." Dr. McGovern had to disguise his person to get through Tibet. Not only did this require a good knowledge of the language, but it also required submission to terrible personal inconveniences and trials which entitle him to a martyr's crown.

First of all, there was the dyeing of his hair. This he had to make a glossy black, and in such a way that it would not come off on exposure to the snow and sleet. Next, the skin of his whole body had to be stained with a mixture of iodine and walnut juice. The snow and sleet were in danger of making "runnels" in his face and giving the show away, much in the same way as the beautiful rosy complexion of some ladies suffers locally from the heat. Of course he could not

wash, but this, though a great hardship, was nothing extraordinary in Tibet. Nobody ever washes there. "Most Tibetans never touch their bodies with water during the whole course of their lives, and become practically encased in a layer of fat and dirt which served the usual function of keeping out the cold. In this connection it may be added that from the time I entered Tibet until I entered Lhasa I found it impossible to wash even my hands or my face. Tibetans find the layer of dirt by no means objectionable, and are even proud of it. They believe that such a layer not only keeps the cold out, but also keeps the 'luck in, and in many parts of the country a young man wants to be sure that his bride-elect has not washed this luck-covering away. Not infrequently the 'natural layer will be supplemented by smearing the body with butter or sheep's fat."

The dirt bred plenty of parasitic visitors, who, of course, gave a lot of trouble. It was not, however, till Dr. McGovern had had his first wash and had got rid of the armour-plating of dirt that the real annoyance from these parasites began. Then they got free scope to bite. And the parasites in the East seem to find the skin of the white man softer and more penetrable than that of the yellow man. Anybody who has been in the more out-of-the-way parts of Japan must have noticed the disc with umbra and penumbra left by the Japanese flea. Food was, of course, another great trial, which had to be faced without a murmur by Dr. McGovern. The fare consisted of meat, tea, and barley. The meat is Yak flesh eaten for the most part raw and putrid. The Tibetans eat with their fingers. The tea is naturally very coarse. It is made from compressed bricks imported from China. It is "mixed with small quantities of yak-dung, which acts as a cement. A portion will be broken off a tea brick and thrown into the water to boil. After it has bubbled for some time a huge mass of butter will be added and at the same time a small quantity of soda and salt. This is thoroughly mixed, and then allowed to boil again for several minutes. Needless to say the use of milk and sugar is unknown. Sometimes sheep's

"fat will take the place of butter." "Fish and fowl are considered too filthy to be eaten. Vegetables are unknown. Raw putrid meat, buttered tea, and barley flour do not constitute a very appetising meal, but a march of thirty miles dulls the senses to every feeling, except that of hunger, so I ate with avidity."

How well we know that feeling! Everybody who has travelled at all recoils how often after a thirty-mile tramp he has faced almost anything with gusto. The present writer well remembers how on one occasion Japanese food he arrived at a more civilized inn. They supplied good Japanese food and, at special request, four hard-boiled eggs. While I was taking some of the Japanese food the "nasan" pulled a hair out of her head and stretched it taut between her teeth and thumb. With this she cut the hard-boiled eggs into beautiful fluted shells by deftly passing the hair through. The fluted white formed the outside of the shells, the yolk the inside. I watched, and thought of all that probably happens in our own kitchens, the floral designs of our pastry tarts, and other things—but what the eye doesn't see....

There are some very interesting accounts in this book of Tibetan customs and practices. Tibetans neither cremate nor bury. As people's customs with regard to the disposal of the dead are hard to alter, the Tibetans' practice in this respect is of peculiar interest. Could it be the forgotten vestiges of mummy-dog?

"Curiously enough there is no Tibetan graveyard in Shigatse, or, for that matter, anywhere else, for the Tibetans do not go in for burials.... The dead bodies are brought out, spread on a large stone slab face downwards, and hucked to pieces, to be fed to the carrion birds and animals. To assure a good rebirth, it is considered advisable that the corpse be devoured by birds rather than by quadrupeds, and members of a racially tribe of beggars, known as 'Rag-yabas,' who haunt the cemeteries, will hire themselves out to keep off the four-footed scavengers till the kites and vultures put in appearance, which

is not tardy, for they sense the dead from afar and foregather quickly."

The first portion hacked off the dead body is fed to the oldest vulture of the flock, which will waddle forward to receive its reward when called. The birds are extremely tame, and respond individually to the cry of the officiating lama.

Readers of the history of the Middle Ages will recollect how closely monasticism and so-called sainthood were associated with dirt. Chesterton, with his usual inverted veracity, says, "It is almost necessary to say 'nowadays that a saint means a very good man.' But dirt and sometimes even immorality seem to have been more evident signs. 'Lice were an unfailing token of mediaeval sainthood. We read of Fr. of Assisi's sheepskin that 'often a companion of the saint would take it to the fire to clean and dispendicate it, because the 'seraphic father was no enemy of pediculi, but on the contrary kept them on him, and held it for an honour, and a glory to wear these celestial pearls in his habit.'" Wm. James.

The Tibetans monks have in this a close resemblance to the mediaeval saint. "Indulgences and the gaining of merit" are, too, universal with them, but this does not mean that their morality is above the ordinary. Indeed Dr. McGovern seems rightly to think that the immorality of the country is largely fostered by the monastic idea. "There can be no doubt that the moral life of Tibet is of a low order. This has nothing to do with polyandry for both polygamy and polyandry can be quite in keeping with a strict moral code; but in urban Tibet, particularly in Lhasa, even among the upper classes, there is a good deal of moral laxness, both amongst the men and women.... Curiously enough, the real cause of this is, I think, the ideal of absolute celibacy instilled by the Church."

There are many other subjects of deep interest opened up by this book. It stands out pre-eminently as one of the greatest books of modern travel.

A. H. CROOK.
[To Lhasa in Disguise by Dr. W. Montgomery McGovern, Messrs. Thornton Butterworth, Ltd., London 21s. net.]

A MYSTERY STORY.

REBECCA H. PORTER'S
"THRILLER."

"REST HOLLOW MYSTERY."

[John Long, Ltd., Morris Street, Haymarket. — Price 7s. 6d.]

To awake to consciousness at the foot of a wayside ravine with but the vaguest notion of the circumstances under which the motor-ride resulting in the accident had been undertaken, and to find on establishing communication with the world that instead of having been out of it for a day there are ten months of one's life for which one cannot account is certainly an uncanny experience; when to this knowledge is added the conviction that there has been foul play somewhere and that unless moves are made very carefully events will play into the hands of some mysterious enemy, the reader can understand the fit of paralysing horror which took possession of Roger Kenwick when the full force of his predicament came home to him.

In the solution of the mystery in which is shrouded the missing portion of his life, the reader is forced to take an interest which is almost personal. When a yellow unstamped envelope bearing the dull black insignia of the dead letter office finds its way to him from that very cemetery of letters with a word written across one end which leaps out at him with the brutal unexpectedness of a bomb, the reader himself is conscious of a feeling of the senses and it is as if he, too, drops the envelope which stares back at him, "burning a fiery path in his brain. Up and down the room he strode muttering over and over to himself that one horrible word 'Deceased Deceased.'"

"The walls of the room seemed to be coming closer and closer. He felt as if he was becoming smothered. Taking off his hat he went out into the hall and walked down the five flights of stairs rather than encounter the elevator boy. On the way down he decided to send a telegram of enquiry to the family lawyer in New York. The indelible pencil handed to him by the girl in the little hotel booth seemed to write the message of its own accord and

there was a calming sort of comfort in the impersonal manner of the telephone operator herself as she counted off mechanically the frantic words of his query.

"As he turned away he was conscious of only one impulse; to be with somebody. He must have companionship of some sort, any sort, or he would lose his reason. From the dining room there drifted out to him the pleasant din of human voices. He made his way inside and followed the head waiter to his accustomed seat beside one of the mirror walls."

And here it is that he meets and makes a friend of Mr. Granville Jarvis, late of Orleans, who had "that quiet magnetic sort of personality that never comes quite half-way to meet the casual acquaintance but that possesses a subtle, indefinable power that lures others across the intervening territory." I have something for you, Granville Jones seemed to say. I have something that I will be glad to give you, if you care to come and get it."

Kenwick tells everything to his new-found friend and finds relief in his quiet acceptance of even the most fantastic of the experiences which have fallen to his lot. Unknown to Kenwick, Jarvis is an investigator of criminal psychology and on the pretext of getting him to help in certain photographic experiments he subjects him to psychological tests; it is these that the thrilling murder trial, scenes in which form perhaps the most interesting part of the book, revolve upon to a very great extent.

The moment in which the psychologist shifted the focal point and turns the searchlight of science from the accused to the accuser is indeed a dramatic one. "There was an inarticulate stir in the crowded room. From the rear seats men and women strained forward to catch every word as it fell, clear cut and decisive, from the scientist's lips. Jarvis sat with one hand thrust into his pocket and his keen eyes fixed upon the group of lawyers below. A casual observer of the scene might easily have mistaken his position and assigned to him the rôle of prosecuting attorney."

The trial is ended and the prisoner released with his position in the world clearly defined again. But it is not until another experience has fallen to his lot—the miracle of love—that eventually the imprisoned soul attains to true liberty.

VICTOR'S RAIDED.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NIGHT CLUBS.

London, November 23.—Victor's, the smartest night club in London, was raided by the police early yesterday morning.

This is the club which was fully exposed in "The People" six weeks ago, when its name and address, and an exact description of the illegal drinking that went on there long after midnight, was published for the information of the Home Office and the police under the title "Has Mr. Henderson heard of Victor's?"

Yesterday morning's raid marks the start of a new and vigorous official attitude towards the night club keepers who have made the West End a reproach to London's life.

"It was entirely different from any raid I've heard of," said "Victor" himself last night. "Victor" is an ex-head waiter of foreign extraction, who has held posts in leading London hotels.

The police had never been there, and as the place flourished and grew more select—it was patronised by some of the highest in the land, members of the peerage, and leaders of the theatrical and variety professions—those concerned began to think that the establishment would be allowed to carry on unmolested.

HOW POLICE BROKE IN.

About a quarter to three yesterday morning, three parties of men and women were being let out of the only door—next to the Alhambra in Leicester Square—when the door was kicked open. The commissioner inside, startled, went to push the door to again, when a man in evening clothes who had been in the club for some time, gripped the door from behind him and kept it open. Simultaneously, a large man with a dark overcoat over his dinner jacket pushed his way in. "I am Inspector," he declared. "I have orders and authority to look over the place."

He was followed into the vestibule by eleven or twelve other men, the first eight in evening dress, the remainder in lounge suits.

They had chosen their moment well. The two outside porters were each engaged in getting taxicabs for the departing parties. The police drove up in three cars and hung about for a

few moments until they saw the door opening.

There were perhaps 50 people dancing and seated at the tables at this hour. They guessed nothing of the raid. Perhaps they had imagined that, if Victor's were ever raided, the affair would be something as sensational and unexpected as the sudden entry, through skylights and cloak-rooms, over roofs and down holes, of police into the Quadrant Club, the predecessor of Victor's in polite law-breaking.

WHEN WOMEN SCREAMED.

It was nothing like that. The detectives in the lounge suits were left to guard the door. Then, before any waiter dreamed of moving, or even suspecting something was wrong, the nine detectives in dress clothes advanced through the second vestibule into the lounge.

"They even took off their hats and coats, and left them in the lounge," said "Victor."

"I thought at first they were a party of visitors." The polite policemen passed the last swing-doors, walked towards the floor, and split up, so that one man went to a separate table or group of tables. Supper parties looked up to find an uninvited guest, quite a nice-looking fellow in a boiled shirt, seated at their board. And the jazz band didn't even stop playing!

Then one or two people realised that the police were in. Two or three women uttered small screams. One or two men turned a little pale as they pictured themselves at Marlborough Street. That was all.

The police officers introduced themselves to various parties simultaneously, and where people were drinking, asked what their drink was. They produced bottles and took samples—and then, perhaps, names.

TWELVE SUMMONSES EXPECTED.

"The band played on," said Victor, "and there was one couple dancing who did not realise even then that there was a raid. When the music stopped and they went back to their table, they found a newcomer there."

Among the people questioned by the police were six or seven titled people, and four persons very well known on the stage. Many names were taken.

It is expected that summonses will be prepared by the police during the week-end, and that these will be issued within a day or two.

No one was taken to Vine Street Police Station, as was the case in the last night club raid, that on the Forty-Three. For Victor's is a registered club with a licence to sell drinks up to eleven p.m., and what charges may be brought will be in respect of the sale and consumption of liquor after hours.

A man in authority said last night, "If any summonses are issued I expect them to be about twelve in number."

The visitors in the club at the time of the raid, recovered from their surprise quickly enough to appreciate the cheerful action of two men who do a cabaret turn on the dance floor. These two men have a small piano, which they push round the floor near to one table after another, playing and singing.

Fifteen minutes after the entry of the police, the two artistes were performing as usual. After an interval the band also started again; but very few danced, and the club soon emptied when the police withdrew about 3.30 a.m.

"Victor" said that a movement had been inaugurated to ask for legislation providing for a certain small number of clubs to be licensed for drink after midnight—clubs that could be inspected as often as was wished.

"The People" is in a position to state that, following its fearless exposures, a drastic campaign aimed at the clearing out of all law-breaking establishments has been entered upon.

Sir William Joynton-Hicks has been at the Home Office for only a fortnight; yesterday the night-club keepers were saying that, if the lordly Victor's had been raided, what was going to happen to all of them?

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